

Flurry on Timing of Summit

Moscow Asserts
Speculation
Is Premature

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has set aside the last week in October for a possible summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan in the United States, according to diplomatic sources here, and left the second half of November open as an alternative time.

The dates are tentative and not due to be set until the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz meet in Washington from Sept. 15 to 17, the diplomats said.

White House sources said the Reagan administration is now operating on the "working assumption" that a summit meeting will take place in the United States in late November.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Reagan said Friday that he supports "the idea of a summit," but declined to comment on the report about a meeting. The Associated Press reported, "You know that I support the idea of a summit," he said.

In Moscow, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Friday that it was premature to speculate on dates for a meeting. He said possibilities would be discussed at the U.S.-Soviet talks next month, Reuters reported.

[Speaking of a report by The Washington Post, Mr. Gerasimov said: "This report is incorrect."]

A statement on Wednesday by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has helped clear obstacles to a U.S.-Soviet arms agreement, Soviet officials said Thursday.

Mr. Kohl said that Bonn is willing to scrap the 72 obsolescent Pershing-1A nuclear missiles based in

Kiosk

Waldheim Visits A Nazi Camp

MAUTHAUSEN, Austria (Reuters) — President Kurt Waldheim visited a former Nazi concentration camp on Friday, saying that he had a "sincere need to visit this place of horror."

Jewish groups have criticized Mr. Waldheim because he served during World War II in German Army units that were implicated in the deportations of Jews in Greece and reprisals against partisans in Yugoslavia.

The former United Nations secretary-general, who rejects the charges, laid a wreath commemorating 200,000 people who died at the camp, near Linz. "I feel deeply for the descendants of these victims and I believe it is our duty to ensure that such a tragedy will never be repeated," he said.



John Huston, who made some of Hollywood's finest movies, died on Friday at 81. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Seoul began a crackdown, blocking rallies, rounding up activists and intervening in a worker's funeral. Page 2.

■ In Marbella, Spain, the construction cranes that seem to outnumber tourists are a source of heated debate. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Japan's jobless rate fell in July to 2.7 percent. Page 7.

■ Family-owned luxury goods makers in France face increasing pressure to sell out. Page 7.

Dow closes: Down 35.71
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
1.8115 1.6325 141.90 6.0545



Troops loyal to President Corazon C. Aquino as they prepared Friday to dislodge mutineers from the headquarters of the armed forces in Manila. Mrs. Aquino, right, in a televised address in which she called the rebels "traitors."

Insurrection Is Symptomatic of a Growing Leadership Crisis

By Patrick Smith
International Herald Tribune

The mutinous troops, this time, were not loyal to Ferdinand E. Marcos. Nor, it seems, were the rebellion's leaders acting on behalf of Juan Ponce Enrile, President Corazon C. Aquino's former defense minister and a habitual contender for presidential power.

Rather, the mutiny in the Philippines on Friday, more than any of the four previous coup attempts against Mrs. Aquino, is symptomatic of a leadership crisis that has grown increasingly apparent over the past several months.

This has made the insurrection, which erupted in central Luzon and spread quickly to the presidential palace, fundamentally different from the others Mrs. Aquino has faced since her rise to power 18 months ago.

To understand this attempt to dislodge Mrs. Aquino, the Philippine administration need look no further than itself.

No one in Manila seemed surprised to learn that the insurrection's immediate cause did not appear

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to be personal ambition, but the clearly deteriorating security situation and the government's inability to reverse it. And the deep frustration behind the assault on the presidential palace is not limited to those in uniform.

Philippines of all classes express growing disappointment with a leader who has shown little sign of being up to the many critical tasks confronting her. Even those who stand to benefit most from Mrs. Aquino's sense of moral purpose and social

justice are coming to recognize that these qualities are simply no longer enough.

"What we need is authority, a sense of direction," a discouraged government economist said privately after a recent presidential press conference. "Instead, she is giving us milk and cookies."

Few Filipinos, even now, would deny the administration's accomplishments. Attacking the worst excesses of the Marcos years, Mrs. Aquino has restored the constitution, cleaned up the election process and installed the first working Congress since Mr. Marcos declared martial law 15 years ago.

But too many other tasks are being left unattended, too many opportunities squandered. On one issue after another, the president has shrunk from using her authority, creating a leadership vacuum

and a palpable air of detachment and unreality around her.

On the crucial question of agrarian reform, for instance, Mrs. Aquino was shocked into action only when security units killed 19 protesting peasants outside the palace in January. She has now left the issue to a Congress immersed in fractious bickering a month after its inaugural session opened.

When Congress opened last month, Mrs. Aquino touched off an unnecessary dispute on debt repudiation by complaining publicly about the nation's treatment by foreign banks during a recent round of rescheduling talks.

Even the surge of labor unrest that immediately preceded the coup attempt could have been avoided, many political analysts assert, had the president

Troops Put Down a Coup In Manila, but Rebellion Spreads to Second Island

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service



MANILA — Government troops, firing mortar and dropping bombs from fighter planes, put down a coup attempt against President Corazon C. Aquino in Manila on Friday night, but rebel soldiers appeared to have taken control of the central island of Cebu.

The revolt, which began when rebel troops attacked the presidential palace early Friday, was by far the most serious threat to Mrs. Aquino's fragile government, which took office 18 months ago.

While other mutinies involved the largely discredited loyalists of the deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, this one was organized by some of the very same soldiers who launched the revolt that installed Mrs. Aquino in power in February 1986.

Their complaints appeared to center on the breakdown of security in Philippine cities and on military promotion policies that have rewarded political loyalty.

[The fighting left at least 55 persons dead and more than 100 wounded, news agencies said, quoting estimates of officials and witnesses.]

Military officials in Manila said Friday night that about 350 rebel troops had surrendered after a fierce daylong firefight, during which two government planes bombed the armed forces General Headquarters building, the rebels' principal stronghold in the capital.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said that about 50 rebel soldiers were still holed up in the sprawling camp as government troops suspended their assault because of darkness.

Meanwhile, the government said it was negotiating a surrender for about 200 rebel troops from the Camelon Hotel in suburban Quezon City, after pro-government helicopters strafed the hotel and exchanged volleys of automatic weapons fire with the mutineers inside.

Earlier in the day the government retook three television stations after waging pitched battles with automatic weapons and grenades that turned parts of Manila into a virtual war zone.

While the government seemed to be regaining control in Manila, however, the central focus of the revolt appeared to have shifted to the island of Cebu. All five military camps there were said to have broken from Mrs. Aquino and sided with the revolt, all symbolically displaying the Philippine flag upside down in what has become the code sign for the rebels.

Sketchy reports said that Brigadier General Edgardo Abenita, the regional commander for the area, had padlocked city hall in Cebu City, closed the banks and the airport, and placed the city's mayor and the island's provincial governor under house arrest. Cebu City is the third-largest city in the Philippines.

General Abenita also closed down all the radio stations except one rightist station used by followers of deposed Mr. Marcos.

"Cebu is effectively in rebel hands," said one foreign military attaché in Manila, who was monitoring the developments. "You'd have to invade the thing to get it back."

Several spectators were killed outside the presidential palace in Manila when a crowd began shouting, "Cory! Cory!" to show their support for the government, and the mutineers opened fire on them.

More than a hundred people were wounded throughout the day, including Mrs. Aquino's only son, Benigno (Noyon) Aquino Jr., 25, who was apparently ambushed. He was listed in stable condition with gunshot wounds in his leg and arm. Three companions were killed in

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After Mecca, Saudis Seek to Put Iran on Defensive

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

JEDDAH — Incensed by last month's violence in Mecca, Saudi Arabia has resolved to confront the Iranian government more directly and is actively seeking to isolate it in the Middle East and the Muslim world.

The new Saudi determination means at least a temporary shift from the kingdom's traditional attempts to reduce differences with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary Islamic government and avoid provoking its hostility.

A Saudi source said the policy could eventually lead to a formal break in diplomatic relations with

Iran, unilaterally or as part of an Arab League decision.

"I think our main objective now is to get the Iranians on the run, to put them on the defensive," said

Iran vows to retaliate against the United States if Iraq attacks its ships. Page 5.

the source, who has access to thinking at the highest levels of the Saudi monarchy.

The change in policy, although motivated by the Mecca tragedy on July 31, in which hundreds of Iranian demonstrators and other pilgrims were killed in a clash with Saudi security forces, could also

affect the U.S.-Iranian confrontation in the Gulf. Saudi Arabia's military acts in coordination with U.S. forces in the region.

Saudi outrage after Mecca has given rise to an uncharacteristic campaign to marshal public opinion in Islamic countries and the West against Iran and a diplomatic effort to persuade the Arab League to unite clearly behind Iran in the seven-year Gulf War.

The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al Faisal, won an Arab League decision this week demanding that Iran comply by Sept. 20 with a United Nations cease-fire appeal.

Although Prince Saud had

sought a tougher stand by the league, Saudi officials said the decision nevertheless marked the first time that Iran's Arab friends, Libya and Syria, had joined fellow Arabs in placing responsibility on Iran for ending the conflict.

The Saudi decision to take the diplomatic and propaganda initiative against Tehran has not yet expanded to affect oil policy, potentially the strongest Saudi weapon against Ayatollah Khomeini's government, the source said.

With the ability to produce up to 12 million barrels a day, Saudi Arabia could flood the market and further drive down prices, cutting into the oil revenues that Iran depends

on to finance its costly war effort against Iraq.

Some sources have suggested that Saudi Arabia is already selling more than its quota agreed on in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as part of the new drive against Iran. But the source said that such an action would be like "shooting ourselves in the foot," since Saudi Arabia also wants price levels maintained.

Industry analysts said output by OPEC countries in August could rise three million barrels a day above the organization's 16.6-million-barrel ceiling, which is designed to maintain an \$18-a-barrel

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Rusk Reveals Ploy Prepared by Kennedy Over Cuba

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk has revealed a 25-year secret: During the final days of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, President John F. Kennedy was prepared to make a concession to Moscow — some call it a ploy — to avoid a war if the Russians refused to pull their forces out of Cuba.

But the concession, which was to have the United Nations propose a mutual withdrawal of obsolete U.S. missiles from Turkey in exchange for a pullout of Soviet missiles from Cuba, did not have to be made.

To the surprise of Kennedy, Ni-

kin S. Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, agreed to a U.S. ultimatum that the missiles be withdrawn from Cuba without an explicit link to the U.S. Jupiter missiles in Turkey.

An article by J. Anthony Lukas, to be published Sunday in The New York Times Magazine, reports that Mr. Rusk disclosed the episode in March in part of a letter read at a Hawk's Cay, Florida, conference of experts on the crisis.

The letter, as reported in the magazine and confirmed Thursday by Mr. Rusk, said that during the crisis Kennedy "instructed me to telephone the late Andrew Cordier," a former UN official "then at Columbia University, and dictate to him a statement which would be

made by U Thant, the secretary-general of the United Nations, proposing the removal of both the Jupiters and the missiles in Cuba."

Mr. Rusk wrote that "Mr. Cordier was to put that statement in the hands of U Thant only after a further signal from us."

"That step was never taken and the statement I furnished to Mr. Cordier has never seen the light of day," Mr. Rusk said. "So far as I know, President Kennedy, Andrew Cordier and I were the only ones who knew of this particular step."

The step became unnecessary because on Oct. 28, 1962, the Russians began dismantling the missiles, thereby ending the crisis, the

day after the statement was dictated.

Reached Thursday at his home in Athens, Georgia, where he is convalescing after a stroke, Mr. Rusk, who was secretary of state at the time of the crisis, said he had chosen to disclose the statement because "it seemed to me that it was an appropriate time to complete the record."

He made the disclosure in a letter to the organizer of the conference, James G. Blight, the executive director of the Center for Science and International Affairs of Harvard University.

In his letter, Mr. Rusk said that



Dean Rusk

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Enterprising Ranchers Find Riches in Ostriches

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

RUSH SPRINGS, Oklahoma — The dust on the road in front of Kenneth Roberts' Okie Ostrich Ranch has been as thick as smoke for weeks as sightseers and livestock producers come from around the country to look over some of the most exotic creatures ever to grace an American farm.

Here in southern Oklahoma, where cattle, wheat and watermelons are hardly worth the money it takes to raise and harvest them, a group of ranchers are making a fortune raising the world's largest bird. A breeding pair of adult ostriches fetches up to \$10,000. Year-old pairs sell for \$6,000. And ostrich chicks go for \$750 each.

Ever since the bottom fell out of the markets for the major crops and livestock, the state and federal authorities have urged farmers to consider raising other products. Efforts to diversify U.S. agriculture have included programs in the South to raise kenaf, a tall grass that many hope will replace trees as a stock for making paper. In the West, kiwi fruit and pistachios have helped some growers hang on to their farms.

Never, though, has a brand-new farm industry yielded riches like those flowing into the pockets of ostrich ranchers.

"I've got dollar signs in my eyes," said Mr. Roberts. "I

raised cattle my whole life. I owned a grocery store in town here for 24 years. But this is the most profitable thing I've ever been involved in. And there's plenty of room for everyone."

As in most stories involving profits in farming, the source of this new wealth can be traced to somebody else's misfortune and a bit of homegrown imagination.

Last year, President Ronald Reagan signed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, effectively preventing South African ranchers from exporting most of the 50,000 to 90,000 hides that U.S. manufacturers need each year to satisfy the market for ostrich boots, purses and gloves.

Dale Coody, a dairy farmer from Lawton, Oklahoma, 35 miles (56 kilometers) southwest of Rush Springs, was one of the first to recognize the ostrich potential. In the Southwest, ostrich boots cost \$300 a pair. So in 1983 Mr. Coody bought a male and three female ostriches from a monastery in Oklahoma City, which had kept them as pets.

Since then, he has expanded his operation to 50 adults, making him the largest of Oklahoma's 20 ostrich ranchers. He estimated that 100 ranchers are raising the two-toed, swift-footed, flightless birds in at least 30 states.

"I started it as a novelty, raising them just for pets," said Mr. Coody, 51. "Only after I was in it did I see what the potential was for a national industry."

The goal of Mr. Coody and the other ranchers is to produce a national flock of 30,000 to 100,000 birds, large enough to satisfy the boot and purse makers and rich enough to begin promoting low-fat, low-cholesterol ostrich meat, which Mr. Roberts said tastes like a mix of pork and turkey.

In the meantime, ranchers are making more money than any cattle rancher for miles around by selling ostriches to commercial farmers and backyard hobbyists from Oregon to Florida and from Canada to Puerto Rico.

"We're 10 to 12 years away from having enough ostriches to supply a processing plant," said Mr. Coody, who is considered the father of the U.S. ostrich industry.

The birds, native to northern and southern Africa, thrive in Oklahoma's hot, dry summers and rugged winters.

"Basically you treat them like stray cats," he said, while scratching the long neck of a magnificent eight-foot (2.4-meter) male he named Henry. "All they require is food and water and a half-acre."

Only in the mating season, from March to July, do the birds become aggressive. Females, which are cloaked in gray plumage, lay eggs every other day, from 30 to 50 eggs in a season. The black-feathered males guard nests that are as big as buffalo wallows dug into the sandy Oklahoma prairie.

Athletes From 165 Nations To Compete in Rome Meet

United Press International

ROME — Four years after the first World Track and Field Championships, almost all of the world's elite athletes have assembled here for the second championships, which begin Saturday. By Friday, 1,700 athletes from 165 countries had arrived in Rome.

Since the 1972 Munich Olympics, the only major international track and field competition not affected by boycotts has been the World Cup, which is sponsored every four years by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the first world championships, held in Helsinki in 1983.

The 1976, 1980 and 1984 Olympic Games were all hurt by boycotts, as were last year's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Meets such as the European Championships, the Pan-American Games and the African Championships by definition do not accept competitors from around the world.

Primo Nebiolo, president of the athletic federation, said Friday that competition should be at least as good, and maybe better than in Helsinki four years ago. The participation of the Soviet Union and East Germany is expected to provide a higher standard than at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles — especially in women's events.

The gold-medal events were to begin Saturday with the men's 10,000 meters and shot put and the women's marathon. Page 13.

President And Contras Discuss Aid Proposals

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Leaders of the Nicaraguan rebels have asked President Ronald Reagan to seek congressional approval for renewed military and nonlethal aid for the contras. But they asked him to hold any military aid in escrow unless the Nicaraguan government failed to comply with terms of a peace plan now being negotiated.

Under the rebel leaders' proposal, the nonlethal aid would be disbursed immediately after Sept. 30, when the current authorization to aid the contras, as the rebels are known, expires. Mr. Reagan, however, said he would not even initiate a request for renewed aid before that date.

One contra leader, Alfredo Cesar, said Thursday after the meeting that the aid would be used "for food for the Nicaraguan people, and to help the contras reintegrate into Nicaraguan society unless dictator Ortega does not comply with the peace plan." He was referring to President Daniel Ortega Somoza.

Contra leaders said no specific sums of money were discussed. House Speaker, the White House administration viewed the contra leaders' proposal as "a constructive, forthcoming approach that, in general, we can support." He said formal endorsement would not come until "we have studied technical details."

As the meeting began, Mr. Reagan told the rebels he would not request renewed aid before Sept. 30. He added, "We have not decided on the form of our next funding request, but we intend to see that you have adequate funding until a cease-fire is in place and a verifiable process of demobilization is under way."

Mr. Cesar said the plan was the contras' own, not the administration's. The rebel leaders, however, have almost never made public a significant proposal that had not been cleared with the administration.

The question of what to do about the contras while the Central American nations negotiate the details of a peace plan has caused the White House considerable trouble since the accord was reached in Guatemala earlier this month.

The White House, caught between a need to seem supportive of the peace process while not appearing to abandon the contras, has made conflicting statements about whether it intends to request new aid.

Under the Guatemala plan, the contras and Sandinist government of Nicaragua are to declare a cease-fire by Nov. 7. Administration officials have said the contras have enough money and weapons in the pipeline to sustain them during the five weeks after the Sept. 30 authorization to fund them expires.

Under the peace plan, the Sandinists would be required to ease a number of restrictions, including those imposed on the press and the Roman Catholic Church.

Adolfo Calero, one of the contra leaders at the meeting with Mr. Reagan, said the president told them, "We won't let them get away with a fake democracy."

The contra leaders attending the session were Mr. Cesar, Mr. Calero, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, Aristides Sánchez and Azucena Ferrey. They were accompanied by their military commander, Enrique Bermudez, who gave the president a report on the rebels' military status.

Earlier in the day, at the hotel where the meeting took place, opponents of contra aid held a news conference featuring, among others, Edgar Chamorro, who was a member of an earlier rebel directorate until he resigned in November 1984.

He called the contras brutal and ineffective, adding, "They have nothing to be proud of. They murder civilians, lie, commit crimes."

Colombia and Venezuela Renew Border Dispute

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

CARACAS — A near-clash of naval vessels in disputed territorial waters in the Gulf of Venezuela earlier this month has provoked a series of angry exchanges between Colombia and Venezuela.

Fears of an armed confrontation have eased as both countries have lifted military alerts. But an intense war of words continues, fed by strong nationalist feelings in the two nations over the 33-year territorial dispute.

The incident began Aug. 9 when a Colombian Navy corvette, the Caldas, entered an area of the gulf that has traditionally been patrolled by Venezuela. For almost a week, the Caldas apparently sought to assert Colombia's claims to sovereignty in the area.

Venezuela responded with a diplomatic protest note and sent naval, army and air force reinforcements, including a squadron of U.S.-made F-16 fighters, to its western frontier as tensions rose.

By the time President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela spoke to the nation on television last week, the



President Ronald Reagan meeting Thursday in Los Angeles with leaders of the Nicaraguan rebels, whom he assured

of continuing U.S. support. From left are Enrique Bermudez, Azucena Ferrey, Mr. Reagan and Adolfo Calero.

Poindexter Asks to Retire at Higher Rank

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser who resigned in the midst of the Iran-contra affair, has said he wants to retire from the navy this fall, according to Pentagon sources.

Admiral Poindexter, 51, has requested that the navy allow him to retire as a vice admiral, the three-star rank he held while serving as national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan from 1985 until his resignation on Nov. 25, 1986, the sources said Thursday.

When Admiral Poindexter re-

turned to the navy after resigning from the White House position, he reverted to his previous rank as a two-star admiral.

Pentagon officials said they expected his request to retire at the higher rank to be controversial because of his Iran-contra role. Admiral Poindexter, along with others, is reported to be a target of an investigation by the independent counsel in the affair, Lawrence E. Walsh.

During congressional hearings, Admiral Poindexter testified that he had kept Mr. Reagan from learning about the diversion of

profits from Iranian arms sales to the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels to protect the president.

Officials said the retirement at the higher rank ultimately would have to be approved by Mr. Reagan and the Senate.

Military officers usually cannot retire at their highest rank unless they have served in that position for at least three years. In some cases, however, the rule has been waived.

North as 'Scapegoat'

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North said in November that he

had attended a high-level White House meeting and that he had been "designated the scapegoat" for the Iran-contra affair, according to a deposition by his deputy, The New York Times reported from Washington.

In the deposition, the deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Earl, said Colonel North did not explain who had told him he would be cast in this role. The deposition, which was given privately last May, was made public Thursday by the congressional Iran-contra committees.

Colonel Earl said that on Nov. 21, Colonel North told him he had just returned from a meeting of senior officials in the White House. "It's time for Ollie to be the scapegoat," Colonel Earl quoted him as saying. "Ollie has been designated the scapegoat."

Colonel North's calendar, made public by the committees, does not show that he attended any meeting of cabinet-level officials that day. It does show that he met at 1:30 P.M. with Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser.

White House records indicate that there were discussions of the Iran affair throughout Nov. 21, involving such senior officials as President Ronald Reagan, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, Admiral Poindexter and Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff.

Colonel Earl recalled that Colonel North said he had come from a meeting that included Admiral Poindexter and Mr. Meese.

FAA Head Urges Senior U.S. Pilots To Step Up 'Vigilance in the Cockpit'

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The head of the Federal Aviation Administration has urged the country's senior airline pilots to renew their commitment to "vigilance in the cockpit" against disasters.

T. Allan McArdor, who became FAA administrator a month ago, addressed more than 200 pilots Thursday at a meeting hastily called in response to rising public misgivings over safety and discipline in the air after a jet crash Aug. 16 in Detroit left 156 persons dead.

While Mr. McArdor said he agreed with pilots that the U.S. commercial aviation record was the best in the world, he added: "Is the system as safe as we can make it? No, I don't think it is."

Just as important as the record, he said, is the public's perception of "an erosion of safety."

Mr. McArdor's appeal followed incidents including the Detroit crash of a Northwest Airlines plane, a near-collision involving a Delta Air Lines jet over the Atlantic and the close brush between a private plane and President Ronald Reagan's helicopter.

In the past, he said, attention was focused largely on a pilot's ability to handle emergencies. Now, he said, he is more worried "about the fourth landing of the day, at sunset with clear skies, a routine, no-sweat landing."

"The routine is the enemy," Mr. McArdor said.

Many of the chief pilots he was addressing, who are corporate executives with responsibilities including pilot training, standards and performance, agreed with his call for ways to improve flight-safety practices. But privately, many accused his agency of being stronger on rhetoric than on action.

"The agency has spent only a small percentage of the money required to move ahead in research and training on human performance problems," said Captain Henry Duffy, head of the Air Line Pilots Association.

Three years ago, he said, there was wide agreement between the pilots' union and the FAA on a

Now the worry is 'the fourth landing of the day, at sunset with clear skies, a routine, no-sweat landing. The routine is the enemy.'

— T. Allan McArdor, FAA administrator

provided and the program has never been developed, Mr. Duffy said.

Another commercial pilot, who asked not to be named, said: "No one wants to criticize McArdor because he's new and he appears to be sincere. But the bureaucracy does not have a great history of following through where it counts."

In the Detroit case, federal investigators have determined that the

Technical Defects Delay Test of Shuttle Booster

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. space program said Friday that a series of problems that forced postponement Thursday of the first test firing of the space shuttle's redesigned booster rockets should not affect plans to launch a shuttle next June.

"We have a little slack in the schedule," said James C. Fletcher, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Asked if a test failure would put more pressure on the program, Mr. Fletcher said: "If this doesn't go right, yes. But I think it will go right."

A leaky fire hose and a series of electronic problems Thursday forced the postponement of the test in Brigham City, Utah. It was rescheduled until at least Sunday.

The test will be the first full-scale test of the shuttle booster, which has been redesigned since it caused the Challenger to explode in January 1986. The accident killed the crew of seven and grounded the shuttle until at least June of next year.

Although the test is one of a series of planned test firings, it is widely viewed as being the most important as a psychological symbol for the space program.

None of the troubles Thursday appeared to be directly related to the booster, which sat silently on a desert hillside as engineers swarmed around it, then returned to underground bunkers to try to fix it.

Instead, problems surrounded the testing equipment, starting with a cooling system that malfunctioned and spilled hundreds of gallons of water around the rocket.

That was followed by a computer programming error and two problems that appeared to center on a few of the more than 500 sensors rigged to the test rocket.

"It's disappointing," said U.S. Edward Garrison, who heads the aerospace division of Morton Thiokol Inc., the manufacturer of the booster rocket. "We were really hoping to get this thing off and we don't like the idea of having to wait."

Mr. Garrison spoke moments after

the test firing was aborted for the third time, within 10 seconds of ignition.

Throughout the afternoon, while engineers repeatedly tried to solve the problems, a crowd of NASA officials, members of Congress and local residents waited around the test site, hoping for a chance to watch the space program get back on track. (NYT, WP, Reuters)

Indefinite Strike Shuts Down Most Peruvian Banks

Reuters

LIMA — Most Peruvian banks, both state and private, were closed Friday after bank workers seeking pay raises began an indefinite strike.

Some Lima banks were providing limited service, but most closed after the 40,000-member Federation of Peruvian Bankworkers began the strike, seeking raises of as much as 150 percent.

State banks, which make up about 75 percent of the Peruvian banking system, and private banks appeared to be equally affected by the stoppage.

President Alan García Pérez is seeking to nationalize 10 private banks and 23 finance and insurance houses.

The bankworkers' leader, Augustín García, said, "The fact that we support the nationalization of the banks does not mean we are going to disregard our claims."

Greece Lifts 1945 State Of War With Albania

Reuters

ATHENS — Greece has lifted a technical state of war that has existed with its neighbor Albania since 1945, a government spokesman, Sotir Kostopoulos, said Friday.

"The government has decided that the characterization of Albania as an enemy country will cease to exist," he said.

A Babushka's Urgent Message

No Longer a Heretic, Soviet Economist Presses for Reforms

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

CHATAUQUA, New York — One of the answers to the question "How has the Soviet Union changed under Gorbachev?" sat in a wicker chair in the Victorian splendor of the Athenaeum hotel here Thursday, apparently unfazed by her new-found celebrity.

Five years ago, Tatiana Zaslavskaya was a relatively obscure economist working for an economic research institute in Siberia. Her views on the need for major economic reform in the Soviet Union were considered so radical that they were kept secret from the Soviet people.

Today, judging from the high profile she has assumed at a conference here on U.S.-Soviet relations, Miss Zaslavskaya has become a respected member of the Soviet establishment. She has been spreading the Gorbachev gospel of glasnost, or openness, and perestroika, or restructuring, to a sympathetic American audience at the Chatauqua Institute, a kind of intellectual retreat camp in upstate New York.

Her former boss at the Siberian branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Abel Aganbegyan, has become the top economic adviser to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The team of economists that he put together in the distant Siberian city of Novosibirsk has fanned out across the country to occupy important Communist Party positions.

"In the past, we were all regarded as heretics," Miss Zaslavskaya said with a smile. "Today, we occupy the commanding heights of economic-policy-making in the Soviet Union."

Miss Zaslavskaya's name came to the attention of the West in 1983 after a secret report was made available to Western reporters, in which she called for sweeping reforms of the Soviet Union's command economy.

The Soviet Union's most celebrated radical economist turns out to be a friendly 60-year-old woman who could pass for a typical Russian babushka, or grandmother. Her career since joining the Communist Party in 1954 is almost a parable for the hopes and frustrations of Soviet reformers.

Miss Zaslavskaya's message has been that economic reform is an urgent necessity if the Soviet Union wants to remain a world-class power. But she also noted what she describes as significant "latent opposition" to Mr. Gorbachev in the vast middle-layer of the Soviet bureaucracy.

"Of course there is a possibility that perestroika will fail, but if it



If reform fails, 'it will mean that our country is giving up the race and is headed toward becoming a second-class power.'

— Tatiana Zaslavskaya

does, it will mean that our country is giving up the race and is headed toward becoming a second-class power," she said.

Miss Zaslavskaya described Mr. Aganbegyan, 55, as an intellectual mentor who succeeded in putting together a team of progressive economists in Novosibirsk in the middle 1980s. She recalled how bitterly disappointed the group was after the failure of a half-hearted attempt at economic reform by the prime minister at the time, Alexei N. Kosygin.

By the early 1980s, the Soviet economy had deteriorated to the point where Miss Zaslavskaya and her Novosibirsk colleagues felt sure that reforms were inevitable. Their response was to organize a seminar in 1983 attended by 100 like-minded economists and sociologists.

"We were quite convinced that the time for changes was very near — if not tomorrow, then the day after tomorrow," she said. "We felt that the new political leadership" following Brezhnev "would ask us how we had got into this situation and what we should do about it."

Miss Zaslavskaya said she and other members of the institute experienced "some unpleasantness" when an account of the seminar appeared in The Washington Post

four months later. But no attempt was made to remove her as head of the department of social problems at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Organization in Novosibirsk.

Under Mr. Gorbachev, Miss Zaslavskaya has become an important participant in the wide-ranging discussions on the introduction of market mechanisms into the command economy. She said there are frequently heated arguments between reform-minded economists and bureaucrats in the state planning agency, Gosplan.

A major change in direction occurred when the Communist Party's Central Committee decided in principle last month to grant autonomy to local factories and reduce price subsidies. But Miss Zaslavskaya cautioned that it was necessary to read the fine print of detailed "directives," which have yet to be published in full.

"There are many fine words" in the Central Committee resolution, "about loosening control over enterprises," she said, "but they could all be canceled out by some little point" in the directives.

She said there is a tight link between attempts to reform the economy and the introduction of greater democracy and glasnost. She said the widespread apathy of Soviet workers can be overcome only if politicians provide them with an honest explanation of why the economy is in such a poor state.

It will take 10 to 15 years to judge the reforms, she said, adding: "It's like renovating a house. It's very difficult to live in the house at the same time that it is being restored, but you are willing to put up with the inconvenience if you are convinced that you will eventually get the benefits."

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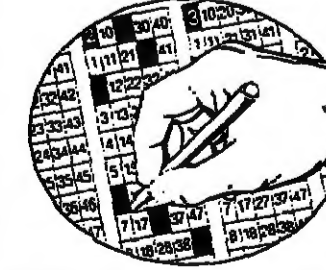
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Oil Germany's Wheels

Like clockwork, West Germany's allies call it to spur its economy. Repeating an inapt metaphor from the Carter era, they preach a locomotive role, as if the Federal Republic, with less than a tenth of the industrialized world's GNP and population, could pull its partners out of their morass. The Germans rightly reject this. But the fact remains that West Germany has a role — and isn't playing it.

The world economy suffers from too little growth, extremely divergent external payments positions and persisting differences between inflation rates. If the more stable economies, like West Germany's, began to oil their wheels (a better metaphor), less fortunate neighbors could start working the rest off theirs.

The West German economy is rich but warped. For too many years its growth has depended on exports, not home demand. The rise of the Deutsche mark is slowly ending the export boom, but domestic demand is not growing fast enough to create home-based dynamism. Last May, Economics Minister Martin Bangemann promised other governments to take action, understood to include more expansionary fiscal policy, if growth stayed weak. He was contradicted almost at once by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg. Now Mr. Bangemann himself has disavowed any intention to move in the promised direction.

Before talking about broken pledges, critics should look at both sides of the problem. No one should want Bonn to reflate at the expense of price stability. The lack of inflation in West Germany is an anchor point for a still inflationary

world. And if it does not cut its budget deficit in the decade or so ahead, it will be in trouble because the present low birth-rate means that government spending has to be financed by a shrinking number of taxpayers. Meanwhile, no responsible forecaster could entirely dismiss official West German claims that the economy is even now emerging from its sluggishness.

But none of this is fully convincing. Inflation has been virtually nil for four years. The last time it took off, in 1979, the reason was not the fiscal boost that the government had just applied but the second big rise in oil prices. The budget deficit is higher than expected this year, but only because stagnation depresses tax receipts. Economic forecasters inside and outside the Federal Republic see far less than the 2 percent growth that Bonn hopes for this year and next.

There must now be a big gap between the actual and the potential levels of demand sustainable over the next year or so. The normal cruising speed for West German growth may be under 3 percent, but throughout the '80s growth has been less than half that, which suggests scope for a catching-up process. Is it really to be believed that the spare resources built up in this decade — with unemployment approaching 9 percent — are unutilizable? There may be a mismatch of skills in the labor market, but until home demand starts to rise faster the risk will be that it becomes greater and eventually unbridgeable. West Germany owes it to itself and the rest of the world to take a new look at its economic prospects.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Speaking of Moscow

President Reagan keeps talking about the complexities of dealing with the Kremlin, and he is getting better at it. His latest effort, in California, drew criticism in some quarters, American and Soviet, for failing to reflect in full the current mood in U.S.-Soviet relations. But that is precisely why it was a good speech. The current mood, whatever it is, is never a solid foundation on which to build a sensible view of the Soviet Union. A historical dimension is essential, and Mr. Reagan provided it.

"Yalta" gnaws at Ronald Reagan; he barked back to that meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in his California speech. But how can Yalta, symbol of the Soviet Union's broken promise of freedom to Eastern Europe, not fail to weigh on any serious person considering how a democratic system and a totalitarian system are to get along?

Mr. Reagan paired allusions to Yalta with appeals for deeper cooperation between the great powers. There is a contradiction here, but a politically and morally unavoidable one, which is at the permanent heart of international life and need not be crudely asserted but should not be prettied up, either. Mr. Reagan's "commitment to public candor about the nature of totalitarian rule" sometimes offends Soviet spokesmen, but no one should suppose that they are delicate blossoms which will wilt at the mere mention of a true word.

The Gorbachev policy of *glasnost*, the selective opening up of Soviet society, has portended not only a new chapter of life at home for Soviet citizens. It has also become the Kremlin's leading political export, a commodity that Moscow hopes to exchange for defense and good will. Mr. Reagan called it "interesting," a description that some found insufficiently cordial and enthusiastic. But what he is saying is that Moscow should make its international reputation the old-fashioned way: it should earn it.

In California, for instance, he suggested that the Kremlin publish its military budget, now a deep dark secret. A Soviet official visiting the United States responded by saying that another Soviet official had indicated in a speech at the United Nations that the Kremlin was willing to do just that. But the lengthy official Tass account of the speech indicates nothing like that at all. It will be interesting to see when *glasnost* reaches the Soviet Union's military spending. Meanwhile, Ronald Reagan's query is right on the mark.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Mistake in Seoul

South Korea is already stretched by its efforts to achieve broad-based democracy. The last thing it needs is new clashes with students in the streets when universities reopen next month. That is what Chua Doo Hwan's government invites with its provocative arrest of six student leaders, among them Woo Sang Ho, a respected moderate.

Mr. Woo has been charged with slandering the state, in part for statements made to The New York Times. For officials to bring such extreme charges shows that they are in danger of losing not only their patience but any appreciation of what democratic discourse is about. Mr. Woo, the elected student body leader at Seoul's Yonsei University, did no more than faithfully reflect the views of his moderate student constituency.

The government deserves respect and applause for remarkable progress in just two months. It was only at the end of June, under the pressure of widespread civil unrest, that Roh Tae Woo, the ruling party's presidential candidate, endorsed all major opposition

party demands for electoral reform. President Chun agreed to the changes and serious negotiations began with the opposition. A draft agreement on constitutional revision is now thought to be only days away.

Some, although not all, political prisoners have been released. The press has been allowed to be more outspoken. A regime that always before used brute force to compel workers to acquiesce to industry met new labor protests with sympathy and even occasional support for the workers' cause. When a worker died last weekend from an exploding tear gas canister, officials promptly offered condolences and an investigation.

Yet the habits of repression die hard, especially with such a large military, police and internal intelligence apparatus. Arresting student leaders at such a sensitive moment sends the wrong signal. It inflames student radicals and military hawks alike. And it gives pause to all who have been so encouraged by South Korea's recent progress.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Loose Change for UNICEF

International travelers return home bearing modest collections of dimes, pennies, pence, yen, shillings, bahts and whatever other kinds of coin circulate in the countries they visit. This leftover money usually has only slight value. The loose change is almost always put aside and forgotten. Suppose, though, that a way could be found to collect these insignificant amounts of money and pool them to spend on a good cause?

That is the idea that occurred a few years ago to Howard Simons, curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard. He began by generalizing from his own experience and assuming that an average visitor leaving a country ends up with about 50 cents' worth of unspent local money. If tourists to Spain, France and the United States alone contributed their leftover change, he calculated, up

to \$45 million a year could be collected. If that money could be channeled to, say, UNICEF, efforts to combat illness and premature death could be helped immeasurably.

Mr. Simons called his idea "Change for Good," and it is now becoming a reality. Earlier this summer a small airline, Virgin Atlantic, agreed to put collection envelopes for unwanted foreign change on two of its flights between London and the U.S. East Coast. Based on its first-month experience, the airline projects that it can collect \$300,000 a year in throwaway coinage.

That would be a staggering accomplishment. If other air carriers adopted similar efforts, then almost certainly tens of millions of dollars could be raised each year to help save the lives of threatened children. This simple, sensible and low-cost humanitarian effort deserves the fullest cooperation.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

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OPINION

Mediaville? Don't Hold Your Breath

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Here is an end-of-summer thought for you: "The ability to vote on public policy while snuggled under an electric blanket or munching on corn chips does not demean the system. On the contrary, the system can be enhanced and the American tradition honored."

The source of that thought is a thought is Richard S. Hollander, a Baltimore television broadcaster and author of the book "Video Democracy." He foresees, and embraces, a future in which local governments have been abolished. Citizens use two-way communication channels, through cable television linked to computers in their homes, to rule themselves.

In Mediaville — his imaginary, renamed Middletown — the city council was abolished and its "chamber converted to a TV studio" after the entire town had been wired for two-way cable. Each home had a computer which interacted with the cable TV system.

In Mr. Hollander's example, Joe Crisman, tired with televised baseball and too broke for video gambling, punches the "public and civic affairs" button on his cable television set and finds the director of public works on his screen. On impulse, Joe walks to his computer and messages in a motion to require that all the potholes on Main Street be filled within 30 days. The proposal is put up for debate and quickly brought to a vote. Despite the grumbling of the department head, the watching citizens approve in an instant referendum, 1,567 to 985.

Arguing that the needed technology is available, Mr. Hollander maintains that the concept "is utterly practical and eminently democratic." State and national governments are still needed to deal with complex policy choices, he concedes, but small and medium-sized cities can adopt "direct democracy" and thereby cure official corruption, end public cynicism and gain "better, more efficient local government."

Well, it's a wonderful dream but, as always, there is someone around to wake you to reality. The skeptic in this case is F. Christopher Arterton, dean of the Graduate School of Public Management in New York City. His book "Teledemocracy: Can Technology Protect Democracy?" was published last month for the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies.

He studied 13 local experiments in the use of interactive communications technology (including all the examples cited by Mr. Hollander) and came to a far more cautious conclusion: The new technology can improve citizen access to decision-makers and broaden participation in public policy decisions, but it cannot bypass government to achieve direct democracy.

The experiments, held in various locations from Hawaii to Alaska to Reading, Pennsylvania, were interesting and heartening — electronic town meetings, newspaper-ballot referenda after televised discussions of policy problems, teleconferences of legislative hearings, regional forums on health policy and planning issues. These ventures, which encouraged participation, helped spread information and gave government officials a clearer sense of public attitudes.

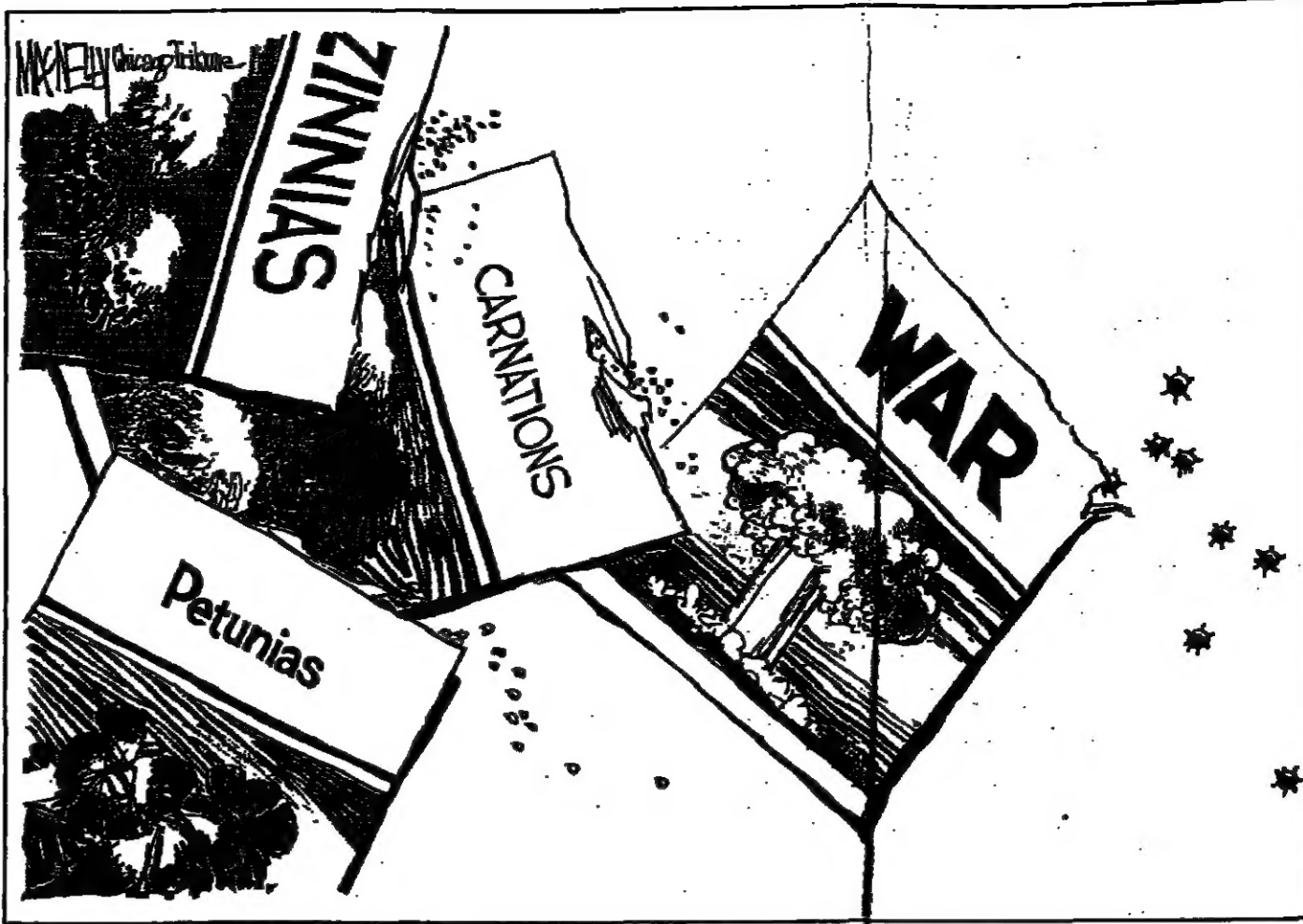
But Mr. Arterton finds two big problems with all of them. It takes a lot of work (and cost) to bring decision-making into living rooms or scattered meeting halls through cable television or leased phone lines. The people who pay the costs or make the arrangements naturally want to have a big say in setting the agenda. Net result: What purports to be an exercise in democracy ends by being an operation manipulated by one elite.

The second problem is apathy. Too many Americans simply do not want to shoulder the daily burdens of making public policy. Reviewing the local experiments, Mr. Arterton says, "I found little support for the notion that citizens have the interest necessary to sustain near universal participation; in practice, too few are interested enough in politics to make plebiscites a feasible means of policy-making. . . . Most citizens, probably around two-thirds, will not participate."

Mr. Hollander admits the problem. "The bottom-line question in a direct democracy concerns participation," he says. "Obviously, government cannot be effectively run by a small cadre of dedicated activists. It demands mass popular support. In many countries, citizens participate in public affairs as an embarrassment."

He holds out hope that people do "want to participate in decision-making that affects their lives." But in the mythical Mediaville referendum, he has only 2,552 of the city's 50,000 citizens voting. Some participatory democracy? Where were all the others? Probably snuggled under their electric blankets or munching corn chips.

The Washington Post.



Gorbachev Has NATO in Political Trouble

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON — "While the rhetoric of the East has softened, the Warsaw Pact's military forces are stronger than ever." Those are the words of General John R. Galvin, the new American supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe. They should be given consideration by every government in the alliance and, indeed, by all those in the West who value freedom.

Whatever the outcome of the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on limitation of nuclear arms and verification of any such agreement, the Russians will remain in a position of overall strength in Europe, taking into account tactical nuclear weapons, combat aircraft and helicopters, tanks, artillery and manpower.

During the last five years the Soviets have added the T-80 tank with reactive armor to their armored forces; introduced new types of attack helicopters and self-propelled artillery; raised the effectiveness of their chemical warfare forces. NATO, although its forces can show some improvement, has done nothing to match Russian progress, and the Soviets maintain their long-standing advantage in numbers of trained and reserve manpower.

The danger to European stability and the future of the NATO alliance lies not only in Soviet aggression in Western Europe — a danger that has kept NATO in existence for 38 years despite a series of crises. There is also the danger seen by General Galvin and by his predecessor, General Bernard W. Rogers, that Soviet diplomatic pressure on individual members of NATO will force such members out of the alliance and into a futile neutrality in which they will be easy prey to communist political or military aggression.

NATO's basic problem is that of convincing parliaments and peoples that money must be spent and young men and women must serve to provide an adequate defense. This problem has grown much worse since the ascent of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and an apparent softening of the Soviet position toward the West.

On recent trips to Europe, this writer has been impressed by the number of people, especially young working-class men and women in their 30s and 40s, who regard Mr. Gorbachev as a peacemaker and President Reagan as a warmonger.

This is a generation that does not remember NATO Europe — the takeover of free Czechoslovakia

here and there, but only when the military has publicly displayed such negligence that it could not openly defend itself. But major cuts in the armed forces would seem, to a people that has always almost worshiped size, to invite disaster. Even in a day when a computerized killing machine can do the work of a rifle battalion, the Russian people rejoice in the thought of scores of divisions, thousands upon thousands of tanks and aircraft.

Not since the months immediately after the end of World War II have the wishful thinkers had such a field day. Then they misread the expansive nature of Soviet communism and the dictatorial regime of Stalin. Today too many are too eager to embrace Mr. Gorbachev and the rest of the Soviet leadership, believing that after 70 years of communism the U.S.S.R. has suddenly changed. Such an attitude is gaining strength in the United States and is already strong in NATO Europe.

The NATO governments face a serious political problem. While that attitude persists, it will be extremely difficult to impose the taxes and to maintain present conscription levels necessary for an effective deterrent force in Western Europe.

There is no discernible solution. A generation ago, whenever optimists detected a change in Soviet policies toward the West, Stalin or one of his successors would take some unilateral action, often of great ferocity, that would alarm the West. Until now, Mr. Gorbachev has avoided such action, although his forces remain in Afghanistan.

One other danger to American and European support for NATO should be mentioned. The Middle East remains not only the most explosive area in the world — a region where at any moment a fierce but, it is hoped, limited war might break out. It diverts men, material and money that might be used more profitably to build up NATO defenses in Western Europe. There is an old military axiom to the effect that you cannot be strong everywhere. It is one America might well heed.

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Not since the months
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the wishful thinkers
had such a field day.

Watch the German and Jewish Numbers in Moscow

By Daniel Dagan

BONN — On a recent trip to Moscow I discovered that Soviet officials, when questioned about problems posed by citizens wanting to leave the country, reacted with the same degree of nervousness and irritation whether the visa applicants were Jews or Germans. The officials played down both issues, implying, at best, that foreign questions should mind their own business.

Valentin Falin, chief editor of the Novosti news agency and a top adviser to Mikhail Gorbachev, was more articulate than others. "It is a good idea to refrain from politicizing the matter," he told me in his Moscow office. "The numbers are growing anyway. . . . We have no intention of holding back people who don't wish to live among us. However, the matter can only be resolved within the framework of Soviet laws, and without interference from outside powers."

Automatic equating of the situations of the two minorities is certainly out of the question. But the verbal reactions of Kremlin officials point to striking similarities between the plight of Soviet Jews and ethnic Germans who wish to go to the West.

Both belong to minority groups of about 2 million, many of whose members want to leave. And both can count on the solid support of outside organizations that advocate their cause, and — maybe more important — on countries willing to accept them.

At least from the Soviet point of view, German and Jewish applications for exit visas have been closely connected. The numbers of visas granted are parallel. The statistics also say a lot about the status of relations between Moscow and Washington.

In recent months, as the superpowers seem to have moved closer to a major arms control agreement, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of exit visas for ethnic Germans and Jews. In July 1987 alone, 1,583 Germans and 807 Jews were allowed to leave. In all of 1986 only 753 and 914 received exit visas.

The figures during the last decade or so read like a sequence of ups and downs in East-West relations.

In 1976, 9,704 ethnic Germans and 14,261 Jews received exit visas from Soviet authorities. By 1979 the numbers were 7,226 and 51,333. Then, after NATO's December 1979 decision to deploy American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the Kremlin sharply cut back the number of exit visas. In 1980 1,694 ethnic Germans and 2,981 Jews were permitted to leave. In 1981 the numbers were 460 and 1,140 exit visas.

The correlation between the two is all the more striking that there was no known joint effort by German and Jewish organizations to pressure Soviet authorities for a more generous treatment of visa applicants.

The plight of Jewish applicants has definitely received much more world attention. Andrei Sakharov, the prominent Soviet dissident, said that many suppressed nationalities, minorities

on the island, the next island, the place called Manhattan. The same edition reported, in a brief item: Over 1,000 telephone poles of one line in China have been pulled down by the people, who say the telephone is a diabolical European artifact."

Two weeks later, an item reprinted from a paper in Rochester, New York, offered this opinion: "The tariff laws ought to be revised. . . . We cannot have free trade with foreign powers, but we ought to have free trade in many things."

There was even talk of arms control treaties. The *Correio* quoted two other papers discussing record navy budgets in many countries and suggesting that "the nations of the earth give up iron-holds and all agree to go back to wooden ships of war." The Albany Times called for an international conference. "Why should not the entire war footing of the universe be placed on a cheaper and more attractive scale?"

On Aug. 6, President Grover Cleveland proclaimed that the centennial celebration of the framing of the Constitution would be held in Philadelphia on Sept. 17. The same edition said that the New York State legislature had voted to create a new holiday. The first Monday in September would be called "Labor Day." It was a clever way to make the summer of 1987 last a bit longer.

Universal Press Syndicate.

Some Things Don't Vary in a Century

By Richard Reeves

SAG HARBOR, New York — I have spent the summer here working on a book in a little office of the John Hermon Library. When I overheard on such modern concerns as disarmament and free trade, I would reach for a Corrector.

The Sag Harbor Corrector was published on Saturday mornings from 1822 to 1918 in this old whaling town on the end of Long Island. It had 4,000 residents then — 1,000 more than it has now. The Corrector's motto was "Governed by Principle. Unswayed by Party. Off May We Err But Aim to Be Just."

It happened that the stack of papers next to my desk was from 1887 — four-page sheets from another time. This month a century ago, The Corrector featured short stories and brief essays on its crumpled front page, along with advertisements for Ayer's Sarsaparilla — promising "bright and healthy skin" and "relief for martyrs to headaches" — and random paragraphs about headings such as "Worth Reading." (For instance, "There are 67 colored preachers in Raleigh, N.C.")

America was ethnically diverse in speech 100 years ago. The paper reported on the schedule of the local "Colored Literary Society" and the near-drowning of "a fish-out-of-Arizona" (a Shinnecock Indian) off the Long Wharf on the town's main street. Proceeds from the Aug. 17

show of the Mohawk Minstrel and Variety Troupe were to be used to buy an organ for St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church.

St. Andrew's, the organ, Long Wharf and the Shinnecock reservation are all still here. So are most of the thoughts and currents reported in that summer long ago.

On Aug. 13, 1887, this bit of observation appeared under the headline "They Never Still": "There is a class of people in this country who get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, who never get back to bed until 10 or 11 at night; who work without ceasing the whole of the time. They understand something of every branch of economy and labor. . . . They never revolt, and they cannot organize for their own protection. No essays, or books or poems are written in tribute to their steadfastness. They die in the harness. . . . These are the housekeeping wives of the laboring man."

The "hard" and "objective" news of the day was not all that different, either. Stories chronicled the events of colonialism and eruptions of anti-modernism — just like supermodernism today. In that Aug. 13 issue, The Corrector noted that the Long Island Railroad was planning a tunnel under the East River from Queens,

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: U.S. Intervention

WASHINGTON — President W.H. Taft has ordered the 10th United States Infantry, stationed at Panama, to proceed to Nicaragua. American Marines are being hurried to the South on board the transport *Prairie*. Allegations of conditions bordering on barbarism have been received by the State Department. The murder of two Americans, while wounded and helpless after the recent massacre, have focused attention on the previous reports of the burning of soldiers, starvation of political prisoners and firing on women, children and other non-combatants by the rebels. Members of the rebel junta have denied these reports. With the arrival of the 10th Infantry and Marines the total American force in Nicaragua will be 3,500. The United States is assured that the landing of the troops has the approval of the Diaz government.

1937: A Look at 1960

WASHINGTON — Inventors will make the United States a strangely different country by 1960, a group of scientists has predicted. In order that Federal government might gear itself to social-economic consequences of the change, they surveyed scientific probabilities during the next 15 to 25 years. Pre-fabricated houses — delivered ready to set up; mechanical cotton picker and "electric eyes" — development of a practical picker probably will force unemployment of one-fourth to three-fourths of tenant farmers; photo-electric cells will be used to eliminate labor in factories and lighten housework; artificial cotton and woolen-like fibers made from cellulose, synthetic rubber, plastics, television and facsimile transmission of newspaper daily agriculture — growth of plants by suspension in chemical formulae.

Iran Vows Retaliation Against U.S. if Iraqis Attack Tankers in Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — President Ali Khamenei of Iran said Friday that Iran would strike a blow against the United States if Iraq resumed attacks on Iranian ships in the Gulf, according to Tehran Radio.

Mr. Khamenei told a group of worshippers, "Everybody has realized that if America comes to the Persian Gulf and the Iraqi regime resumes attacks on Iranian ships, then America will receive such a blow that it will not be possible to repair it."

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying that Tehran had no plans to challenge the United States to a war. But he said Iran would retaliate if the U.S. military presence in the Gulf meant that it could not export oil through the waterway, while Saudi Arabia and Kuwait could.

Iran accuses Kuwait and Saudi Arabia of supporting Iraq in the Gulf war.

IRNA quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying the U.S. decision to provide naval escorts for Kuwait tankers in the Gulf had cast doubt on the military capacity of the United States.

"That is why America was forced to ask the Iraqi regime officially not to attack Iranian ships so long as the American fleet is present in the Persian Gulf," he said.

Iran has said it would not attack shipping unless Iraq resumed

strikes against Iranian ships. Iraq has said it reserved the right to attack shipping until Iran accepted a United Nations Security Council resolution passed on July 20 calling for a cease-fire in the Gulf.

In Bonn, the Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mohammad Javad Larjani, said his country was willing to take part in "any authentic peace effort." Mr. Larjani spoke after talks with the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

He would not say if Iran would accept the UN resolution.

In Washington, meanwhile, Pentagon officials said that the aircraft carrier *Ranger* and six escort ships had arrived in the Arabian Sea. It will relieve the carrier *Constellation* and its escorts, which have been providing air support for U.S. warships in the Gulf.

The *Constellation* will not be returning immediately to the United States, the officials said, but they declined to say what its destination would be.

In Kuwait, shipping sources said that two re-flagged Kuwait tankers were waiting Friday outside the Gulf for the navy to escort them through the Strait of Hormuz.

High seas and blowing sand delayed their departure earlier this week but the sources said weather conditions had improved.

(Reuters, UPI)

When the Cranes Go Flying

Debate Swirls Around Construction on Costa del Sol

By Paul Delaney

MARBELLA, Spain — One block from the main street and a few steps from the beach in this resort city, construction cranes seem to outnumber tourists.

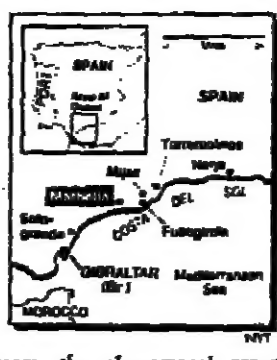
And therein lies a topic of heated debate all along the Costa del Sol. The cranes are symbolic of building that has gone unchecked for decades, the construction of apartments, homes and hotels to shelter an unending stream of tourists and settlers.

Development has passed the saturation point, many people in the area say.

The unbridled growth has begun to be felt as far as eight miles (13 kilometers) from the shoreline, in tiny, prime towns almost hidden in the mountains.

The surge of money, people and development has changed, perhaps irrevocably, the character of many of these small places, as it has altered Marbella and just about every other coastal hamlet. Fishing and farm villages have been turned into tourist attractions, and ordinary people who used to live simple lives are now aspiring entrepreneurs. Farmers and fishermen have become construction workers, tour guides and bartenders. Housewives have become chambermaids and waitresses.

Although its harmful aspects were largely ignored for many



years, the phenomenal growth now disturbs many people, including local and national government officials and environmentalists.

The national government plans to introduce a bill next month that would prevent landowners from claiming lands as private property, limit construction, and ban advertising, garbage dumping, destruction of sand reserves, forest clearing and unauthorized road building.

Some towns have begun to restrict building heights and move against developers who start selling land and apartments before acquiring the property or the required permits.

A study of the area by Bechtel Corp. estimates that by 1989 the Costa del Sol will have 14 million to 15 million visitors a year, compared with six million last year.

Tourism is vital to Spain's economy. The industry employs 1.2 million workers and brings in \$1

billion a year, or 9 percent of the gross national product.

Marbella has 80,000 permanent residents but 250,000 during the season. Forty years ago, there were 11,000 residents and no tourists.

David Baird, a British writer who has lived in Spain for 17 years, attributed the popularity of the coast to the "northern European obsession with the sun and being near the sea."

"It's terrible," he said. "I've watched people's attitudes change significantly. When I first came here, they were warm and friendly. But now they see you and they see money. They see everybody as just another tourist."

Concha Wallace, a real estate agent in Torremolinos, said the boom had at least brought a higher standard of living to part of Andalusia, Spain's most impoverished region.

"There were families in one town near here who had no running water and no electricity," she said. "Now, there are 3,000 people here who are well off. They've become electricians, plumbers and builders. Unemployment is practically zero."

The ripple effects have also extended to education. "The schools are better," she said. "My first maid couldn't read or write at 16. Now there is hardly a child who can't read and write. This has happened over the last 15 years."



Prince Alfonso de Hohenlohe, the prime mover behind development in Marbella, Spain.

Marbella, with the heaviest concentration of construction and a jet set image, has been the object of most of the criticism. But the man given credit for its growth, Prince Alfonso de Hohenlohe, defended development. Some of the attacks on Marbella, he said, were by people in other aspiring tourist areas who are jealous of Marbella's success.

A drive along the coastal highway between Nerja to the north and Torremolinos to the south confirmed arguments on both sides of the debate.

There is indeed construction everywhere. Once completed, the



apartments and hotels and homes will employ people as waiters, cooks, chambermaids and in other jobs. But there are also dirty, crowded beaches, and apartment buildings jostling one another along the water's edge, with dozens more going up at a furious pace. The coastal highway is inadequate for the volume of traffic.

Forty years ago, towns like Nerja, Torremolinos, Marbella and Fuengirola were fishing villages, with paths rather than roads to the beaches. Now they are booming.

Nerja is a favorite with West Germans. Fuengirola attracts families, mostly from Britain.

Lower-income Britons flock to Torremolinos. Sotogrande is a planned community for the wealthy. Japanese investors are looking into the possibility of building a retirement village in Mijas, near Fuengirola.

Prince Alfonso said the future of the Costa del Sol lay west, down the coast toward Gibraltar. There, he predicted, is where the greatest development will occur.

"The growth has got to be controlled and restricted," he said. "Developers will have to be checked, or the coast will become unlivable."

GULF: Saudis Seek to Isolate Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

minimum price. The overproduction has caused a drop in prices in recent days, leading to the scheduling of a special OPEC meeting Sept. 7 in Vienna.

The U.S. buildup in the Gulf has led to increased U.S.-Saudi military cooperation, the Saudi source said. He declined to be specific.

According to reports from Washington, the Reagan administration has obtained expanded landing facilities for carrier-based U.S. planes in a loosely defined secret agreement. In addition, advanced Saudi surveillance planes have reportedly worked more closely with U.S. forces in monitoring Iranian Navy and Revolutionary Guard vessels.

Four U.S. airborne warning and control system planes have been operating from Riyadh along with three aerial refueling tankers since 1980 to provide military surveillance in the Gulf area.

Some 600 U.S. personnel have been based there to service them and Saudi Arabia's own AWACS radar planes, which are operated jointly with the United States as part of a training program, the informant pointed out.

But Saudi Arabia has refused the political embrace that would be implied in stationing U.S. fighter aircraft on Saudi soil. U.S. air power for the Gulf operations, as far as is known, has generally been restricted to carrier-based planes flying from the Sea of Oman or from runways granted by Oman.

The Saudis' hardened attitude toward Iran here could ease their reluctance to be seen as part of the U.S. effort. But Saudi leaders have been careful to avoid any indication of this on the record.

King Fahd's government, like those of his predecessors on the throne, has in the past consistently chosen accommodation over confrontation and has avoided identifying itself too closely with Washington, Israel's main benefactor.

It is unclear, therefore, how long the new Saudi activism against Iran is likely to last or how far it is likely to take the kingdom in cooperation with U.S. military policy in the Gulf.

The source said Saudi Arabia could be less reluctant to make such a gesture if the administration's Gulf commitment turned out to be a long-term policy in which U.S. military power was applied in a consistent way.

The Saudi source, urging the United States to stand firm on its new Gulf commitments, said Saudi Arabia had found that Iran backed down in several earlier potential confrontations in the Gulf.

When Saudi fighters shot down an Iranian F-5 in 1984, he said, Iran sent up more fighters in an apparent challenge to the Saudi Air Force. But when Saudi planes scrambled to meet the challenge, eventually putting more than 20 planes from each side in the air, the Iranian planes received orders to return to base, he said.

Similarly, the source recalled, Saudi Navy vessels concentrated in the Strait of Hormuz in May of last year after several Mobil Corp. tankers suffered damage and the company issued notice that it would no longer lift Saudi oil. Through a Syrian intermediary, Iran was told that the concentrated Saudi Navy would protect tankers bound in and out of Saudi ports. Tehran swiftly replied that it did not want a confrontation, he added.

Coup Role Is Denied By Marcos

The Associated Press

HONOLULU — Ferdinand E. Marcos, the president of the Philippines, denied Friday that he had any role in the military mutiny in Manila and said the Aquino government brought the rebellion on itself.

Mr. Marcos said his successor, Corason C. Aquino, had lost the support of the people and the military and was in "real trouble."

In a television interview early Friday, Mr. Marcos laughed when asked if he saw himself regaining the presidency as a result of the military mutiny in Manila.

"Well, I don't need to say anything of that because we do not know who these rebels will choose as their leader," he said. "They might choose somebody else, not me."

Earlier, at a news conference outside his home in Honolulu, he denied as "gutter dwelling" any suggestion that he had a role in the uprising.

"We are not involved and there is no need for us to be involved in the Philippine situation," he said. "The people are desperate, hungry, sick and frustrated and are beginning to realize there is widespread hypocrisy, arrogance, tyranny, disregard for human rights and senseless killing."

"The ineptness is clear — the hypocrisy, the corruption and the hopeless tyranny," said Mr. Marcos, who himself has been accused of stealing billions of dollars during his 20-year rule.

Mr. Marcos was warned by the Reagan administration seven weeks ago against interfering in Philippine politics. He was placed under travel restrictions limiting him to the island of Oahu.

The action was taken after the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives released tape recordings of Mr. Marcos plotting to purchase arms and mount a military operation to overthrow Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Marcos, 69, who has lived in Hawaii since he was deposed in a popular uprising in February 1986, said he was following events in his homeland.

"I am afraid that Madame Aquino is in real trouble," Mr. Marcos said.

MANILA: Troop Revolt Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

the attack, and another was seriously wounded.

[All domestic and international flights to and from Manila have been canceled, Reuters reported from Manila, quoting an airport spokesman. International flights were tentatively scheduled to resume Saturday night. Local flights were canceled indefinitely.]

The revolt was being led by Colonel Gregorio (Gringo) Honasan, formerly the security officer to Senator Juan Ponce Enrile when Mr. Enrile was defense minister. Colonel Honasan was one of the founding members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, known as RAM, which became a catalyst for anti-Marcos sentiment within the military.

Mr. Enrile was dismissed as defense minister in November after General Ramos said the young officers in the movement, presumably including Colonel Honasan, were plotting a coup. But no disciplinary action was ever taken, and the "RAM-boys," as they are known, were simply dispersed to various new assignments around the country.

Since Mrs. Aquino came to power, members of the movement have complained bitterly that she has followed some of the same policies that they wanted to reverse, such as promoting officers because of their political loyalty.

They also criticized Mrs. Aquino and her advisers for being too "soft" in combating the communist

insurgency, while acting harshly against soldiers accused of human rights abuses.

Colonel Honasan apparently escaped from Manila by helicopter, and the government feared that he would land in Cebu and establish an opposition stronghold on the island.

One remaining question mark was the whereabouts of Mr. Enrile, the Senate opposition leader, whose strident anti-Aquino criticisms over the last year have provided a rallying point for disgruntled soldiers.

He did not attend an emergency Senate session called to discuss the coup attempt, and reporters were unable to contact him through the day and evening.

The insurgents in a short span managed to seize Camp Aguinaldo, including the armed forces General Headquarters building. They also seized the three television stations and were making a major assault on Channel 4, the government-run station.

At about 3 P.M. Mrs. Aquino, looking grim and speaking in terse, bitter tones, appeared on television to announce that she had ordered an assault on the remaining rebels and would not negotiate.

"I have nothing to say to these traitors," Mrs. Aquino said. "We have opened up with artillery. The assault is to continue until the rebellion is crushed. There will be no terms."

Even if the rebellion is finally crushed, it has succeeded in bring-



Colonel Gregorio (Gringo) Honasan, leader of the Philippine rebellion, was reported to have escaped from Manila by helicopter.

ing into sharp focus the military's deep animosity toward the Aquino government. Some politicians voiced surprising sympathy for the rebel soldiers' grievances, even while deploring their methods.

"The government and the rebels should try to communicate," said the vice president and foreign minister, Salvador H. Laurel. "We are not enemies. We are all Filipinos. We must find out what it is these rebels are willing to die for."

ASSESS: Aquino Leadership Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

dent chosen the right moment to explain the fuel-price rises that led to a national strike.

What is missing in all of these instances, as one Aquino loyalist puts it, is "preceptorship" — an ability to lead the nation, almost by instruction, toward the genuine consensus required to advance beyond longstanding political and economic problems.

Critics and supporters alike believe Mrs. Aquino is now too concerned with maintaining support among the widely disparate coalitions that backed her rise to power. The net effects of this, they say, are inaction on many important issues and too many decisions based on purely tactical considerations.

Mrs. Aquino's reluctance can also be explained by her desire to retrieve the presidency from the dictatorial extremes of Mr. Marcos. But this is only prolonging a national tendency to continue congratulating itself for having deposed Mr. Marcos, as if his political demise were the end of the Philippines' woes.

Corruption, unemployment, oligarchic control and rural impoverishment were the marks of the Marcos years. But all of these problems preceded him, and Mrs. Aquino has made little progress in solving any of them.

Over her right shoulder, the president hears from the military and the conservative elite that "peace and order" are in jeopardy; over her left, reformists and "national-

ists" charge that the nation is sliding visibly into its old ways. Mrs. Aquino's predicament is that both voices are correct.

"It's not enough just to change governments," a university professor said recently. "Sooner or later Cory is going to have to spend some political capital before things get out of hand."

It is too late to spend such capital gracefully. In the aftermath of the most serious coup attempt since Mrs. Aquino assumed the presidency, her choice seems to lie between asserting more authority or having none at all.

Sydney Gives U.S. Assurance on Beef

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Australian trade officials, after three days of talks, convinced the U.S. Department of Agriculture that they would ensure that beef exports to the United States are free of chemical residues, U.S. officials say.

The department announced late Thursday that it had agreed to allow Australia to improve its testing and sampling of about 21 million pounds (9.4 million kilograms) of meat at 41 plants.

Last week, the department threatened an immediate ban on all beef from Australia. The department has cited nine violations of meat pesticide residue in Australian meat this year.

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RUSK: Kennedy Ploy Is Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)

"there is a postscript" to the missile crisis "which only I can furnish."

"It was clear to me," he said, "that President Kennedy would not let the Jupiters in Turkey become an obstacle to the removal of the missile sites in Cuba because the Jupiters were coming out in any event."

On Oct. 27, 1962, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the president's brother, offered a three-part "ultimatum" to the Russians: that the forces in Cuba be withdrawn, that the United States in return would not invade Cuba, and that the United States would pull the Jupiters out of Turkey according to previous plans and not as part of any deal with the Russians.

In his letter, Mr. Rusk said that shortly after Robert Kennedy brought the three-part plan to the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the president conferred with him on what to do if the Russians rejected the ambiguously phrased withdrawal of the Jupiters. Moscow wanted an explicit trade, which Washington was refusing.

But Mr. Rusk's role in the interview, that the Cordier play "was not all that much of a big deal; it was simply an option that would have been available to President Kennedy had he wanted to use it."

But Mr. Blight, who was reached Thursday at his office in Cambridge, Massachusetts, ascribed greater significance to the Cordier play, as some are calling it at the center. He said it was "evidence that President Kennedy, in the real dark hours of the crisis — there on the last weekend — was convinced that, first of all, war was not the course, and, secondly, that he did not want war."

Mr. Blight, a psychologist by training, said that the Cordier initiative, as reported by Mr. Rusk, made it seem that Kennedy was willing to have, as Mr. Blight put it, "a public trade of American missiles in Turkey for the Soviet missiles in Cuba."

In a portion of Mr. Rusk's letter to Mr. Blight that was not read at the conference but which was made

available Thursday to The Times, the former secretary indicated that the military value of the Jupiter missiles was limited.

"When President Kennedy took office," Mr. Rusk wrote, "he had in front of him a very critical report from the Joint Atomic Committee of Congress about the Jupiter missiles in Turkey and Italy. The committee considered these missiles to be both obsolete and vulnerable."

"I remember that we joked about which way the missiles would fly if they were fired," Mr. Rusk went on.

SUMMIT: A Flurry Over Timing

(Continued from Page 1)

West Germany, whose warheads are under U.S. control.

The issue for weeks had clouded negotiations for a U.S.-Soviet treaty on removing medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles and the outlook for a summit meeting this year to sign the treaty.

Preparatory meetings between U.S. and Soviet diplomats are taking place in Moscow and further sessions are scheduled for other European capitals.

A session on the human rights issues, headed by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Schifter and Anatoli Adomshin, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, ended Tuesday in Moscow.

A meeting on bilateral issues, headed by a deputy assistant secretary of state, Thomas W. Simons Jr., and a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Alexander Bessmertnykh, was scheduled to end Friday in Moscow.

Meetings on arms control topics are scheduled later for Geneva and Vienna, while talks on regional issues are to be held in London and Bern.

The Soviet Union tentatively favors late October for the summit meeting, diplomats in Moscow said. Soviet diplomats have postponed trips to Moscow by Australian and Portuguese leaders that were to take place then.

Soviet envoys in New York also reportedly inquired about the possibility of a Gorbachev speech at the United Nations General Assembly in late October, but plans for a UN appearance have apparently been scrapped.

Mr. Gerasimov denied Western press reports that Mr. Gorbachev is preparing for a UN trip, calling them "ungrounded."

With a celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet revolution scheduled for early November, the second half of November would be the alternative time for the summit meeting, Soviet officials have told diplomats.

Soviet diplomats had earlier discussed the possibility of visits by Mr. Gorbachev to Mexico, Argentina and one or two other stops in Latin America, but Latin American diplomats based in Moscow say the Soviet Union has not approached their countries about such visits.

Asked Thursday about Mr. Gorbachev's possible Latin American travel plans, Mr. Gerasimov said, "Comrade Gorbachev has his own ideas, but he will report about those ideas later."

Following his meetings with Mr. Shultz in Washington and other foreign ministers at the General Assembly, Mr. Shevardnadze expects to make a swing through Latin America, Soviet officials have said.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Medieval Mind Revealed in Brass

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Some exhibitions deserve to be seen for the works they display and others for the clues they provide to unsuspected art forms. "Witness in Brass," small, cluttered and slapdash as it may be, is one of those rare eye-openers. The Victoria and Albert Museum exhibition, which consists of 220 items tucked away in a back room of the Cole Wing through Nov. 1, focuses attention

SOURN MELIKIAN

on brass funerary effigies, the least known yet the most original aspect of church art from middle Gothic to Renaissance times.

Few of those touring medieval churches in the British Isles, where the greater number of surviving monumental brasses are to be seen, even think of looking for them. In the twilight of cathedrals, the plaques set in slabs that form part of the paving are not easily made out.

When row upon row of knights and dames lie on the floor like an army of shadows reclining in darkened garb on their bed of faintly gleaming brass, the effect must have been striking, as a photograph of the church at Cobham in Kent suggests. At close quarters, the handful of original medieval brasses in the show reveal an artistic vision unlike anything one usually associates with Gothic art. The necessity of cutting deep incisions in the metal and, above all, of retaining clarity in the outline led to far greater economy in strokes. By the mid-14th century, when sculptors were aiming at realism, striving to faithfully render every detail and every individual expression, the artists who engraved brasses were still producing stylized figures such as may be seen in the best known English brass at Easing. If anything, the figure of Sir John Hastings, who died in 1374 and is shown surrounded by weepers, calls for comparison with the earliest woodcuts, the so-called incunabula.

To those who commissioned them, they appear to have been of immense importance. This finds an echo in the words uttered by Henry V before the battle of Agincourt, as imagined by Shakespeare. "A many of our bodies shall no doubt / Find native graves; upon the which, I trust, / Shall witness live in brass of this day's work."

The documents exhibited at the Victoria and Albert as well as about human psychology in medieval England as volumes of social history. A canon of Hereford called Thomas de Lencastre, who died in 1382, was anxious to be buried in the new chapter house that had been built in his time. In his

will, in Latin like all solemn writings, he asks for "a marble stone flat with the pavement to be placed over me on which choristers reading the obits and capitular lessons shall stand so that they may be more careful not to read badly or wrongly because they hear their teacher listening beneath their feet."

Patrons often displayed a self-conscious coquettishness about the image they wished to leave of their physical appearance on their last day in this world. One Thomas Salter, who died in 1538, gave very definite instructions. The figure was to be three feet long in mass vestments, holding with both hands "the similitude of a consecrated oostie in a sunnie beame" above a chalice. His eyes closed "as all deadmen eyes ought to be." He also wanted a prayer scroll, an inscription band beneath his feet, and a shield bearing the arms of the Salters' Company "because I was in my youth one of the said company and livery."

Others were equally concerned about the appearance of their wife — or wives when they had been married several times. The latter were not to wear newfangled attire offensive to common decency. Sir John Gage, who died in 1595, commissioned Gerard Johnson (1551-1612) whose initial sketch, miraculously preserved by his descendants, is in the exhibition. In the margin, Sir John says he is sending back one of his second wife's hats to be copied by the artist "bowed & dressed as it shall stand upon her heades." He did not like the narrow Elizabethan waistline that had just come into fashion and requested dresses "not girded," unlike those in the sketch. A rubbing of the brass still visible in the church at West Fife in Sussex is shown next to the drawing. It proves that the artist complied. A woman, hands joined in prayer, wears an ample robe whose straight folds envelop the body. The rubbing also proves that Sir John was undoubtedly right in aesthetic terms — the portrait in it has as much dignity as the sketch looks foolishly affected in its modishness.

The establishment's passion for brasses was dealt a nasty blow shortly afterwards. In the cultural revolution triggered by the advent of Protestantism and its wholesale destruction of abbeys, monasteries, sculpture connected with religious devotion and anything that reminded one of Roman Catholicism, brasses were seen as a borderline case. Expressing interest in them could be dangerous. When the scholar John Stow wrote in 1598 a "Survey of London," in which he has left useful descriptions of several brasses, he was blamed for "being an Admirer of Anti-

quity in Religion as well as in History," an accusation as threatening in Elizabethan England as one of leftist sympathies in the McCarthy era in the United States.

Concerning brasses, however, bigotry had to give in to snobbery. Brassers are a primary source of information on genealogy and heraldry and, thanks to human vanity, which ensured genealogical and heraldic painters their thriving business, notes and rubbings made by 17th century antiquarians have



Rubbing from a brass to Simon de Wensley, Yorkshire c.1375.

come down to us. Some make up for the loss of brasses in later times.

Occasionally, however, the authenticity of the source needs a careful check. The English establishment was not above faking documents to establish a convenient ancestry. Around 1620, Sir Edward Dering acquired a Roll of Arms, i.e. a long scroll on vellum with rows of blazons painted in genealogical order. The 61st shield was overpainted, clearly at his behest, with the arms of Richard Fitz Dering, and used by him as evidence of his supposedly ancient ancestry to obtain the right to wear arms with a Saxon motto — the roll with the faked blazon can be seen in the

show. Next to it sits a photograph of a brass faked by Sir Edward in the church at Pluckley in Kent to shore up his lineage. It represents the figure of John Dering, who died in 1425, in passably good 15th century style. A careful man, Sir Edward had it set in an older slab. Unfortunately, the indents don't quite fit. The slab probably never carried a brass. To give it a more convincing look as a brass, the pillow and the crest would have been made from a single piece of brass. As his device shows no sign of wrenching or ripping off, it gives itself away as a fake to the modern art historian. But it had served its purpose — Sir Edward's claims were never challenged.

As antiquarian interest rose to a high pitch, it became fashionable to restore brasses damaged after thousands of feet had shuffled over them for centuries. But just as the establishment was not above tampering, the restorers were not averse to pilfering. An early 18th century drawing by one J. Kirkpatrick shows the Elsing brass with the eight weepers surrounding Sir Hugh Hastings still in place. By the time Thomas Martin drew the next sketch, in 1736, the figure of the Edward the Desperer as a weeper had gone. On Sept. 17, 1781, Sir John Cullum and the restorer John Fenn took an impression to record its condition prior to restoration. On March 16, 1783, Fenn accordingly removed the Earl of Pembroke weeper "to get it more securely fixed." But the figure was never returned.

Later losses were more decently anonymous. In 1904, an art historian discovered with some surprise the Lord Gray weeper in the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. It can only have been pinched. The identity of the villain has never been released.

In recent years, things have reached disaster proportions — for different reasons. In the words of John Page-Phillips, president of the Monumental Brass Society, which celebrates its 101st anniversary with the show, "a new problem has arisen. There is a steady stream of churches becoming redundant, and therefore being demolished or converted to other uses. Any brasses must be removed." On second thought, it is probably more urgent to rush to the monuments than to the facsimiles or photographs of the brasses that they house. At the rate of the last decade, more destructive than World War II, not all that many brasses will be left in 30 to 40 years.



Sketch at right by Gerard Janson for a brass to John Gage (d.1599) and his two wives. Above, a rubbing from the finished work shows that Gage rejected the artist's depiction of the lady wearing a fashionable, figure-hugging gown.

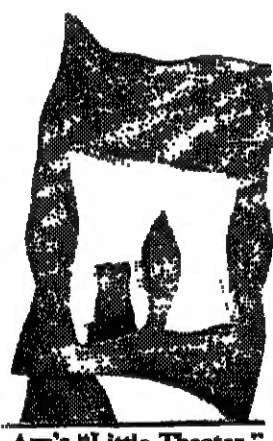
Monumental Sculpture On Show in Monte Carlo

By Charlotte Mosley

MONTE CARLO — Visitors to Monaco this summer and early fall have been seeing an unexpected and free exhibition of monumental sculpture in the public gardens and in the Casino.

It almost didn't come to pass as the Monaco authorities feared that a confrontation between colossal pieces of sculpture and the Belle Epoque setting might scandalize the public. They also had to agree to concrete being poured into the scarce and carefully tended lawns to serve as bases for the sculptures. That the exhibition is taking place says much for the persuasive powers of the Marisa del Rey Gallery of New York, which organized the show, on until Sept. 1.

The protest negotiations have inevitably meant compromises and half-measures. The overall result is a rather unadventurous choice of pieces that lack any unifying theme. In the main the artists seem



Arp's "Little Theater."

to have been chosen because they are "safe" and reflect commercial good taste.

But although there are no surprises, there are some excellent sculptures, and the choice of the outdoor settings is in almost every case remarkably successful. Two works that stand in water — a beautifully textured bronze fountain by Enzo Cucchi and Sandro Chia reflecting an interesting approach to the Italian baroque inheritance, and a nude by Emilio Greco — are especially well integrated into their surroundings.

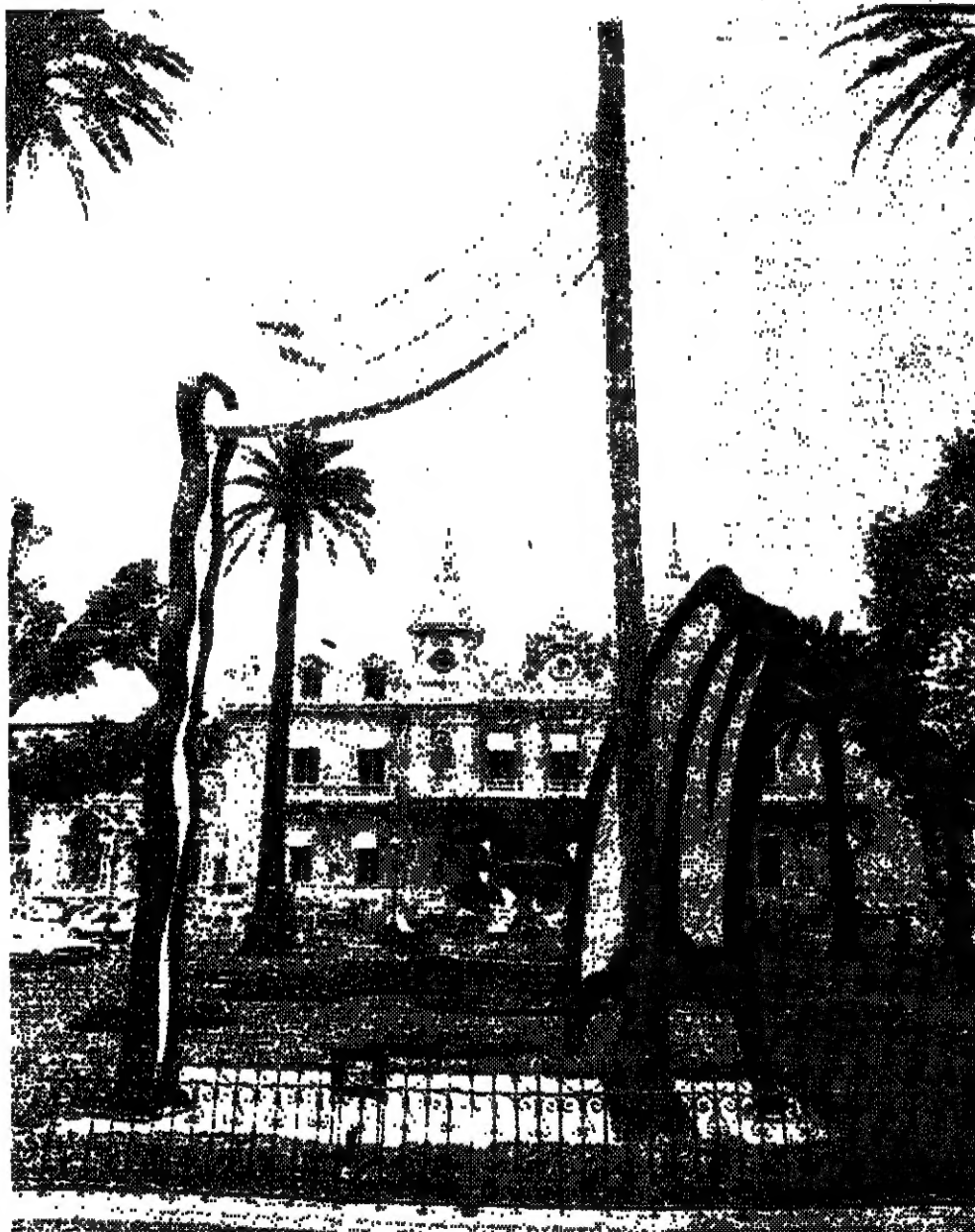
The most popular sculptures with the tourists of Monte Carlo are Fernando Botero's giant bronzes of Adam and Eve, which have been placed on a terrace over-

looking the sea. A painter friend of mine believes that part of the attraction of Botero's work is due to almost everyone being made to feel thin in relation to his outsize figures. Perhaps that is what was inspiring the crowd of very large people in very tight clothes I watched queuing to be photographed next to the sculptures.

Within a few minutes walk of each other, sheltered under the palm trees of the Casino gardens, are three interesting works. "The Little Theater" by Jean Arp is a satisfying bronze cut-out. The beautifully articulated "Three Part Object" by Henry Moore, executed in 1960, is a return to his early obsession with elephant bones and skulls. André Masson's "Brother and Sister," a powerful and humorous Surrealist composition, was executed in 1942 and cast in bronze in 1986. Another ten minutes' walk will take you past works by Karel Appel, Arman, Alexander Calder, César, Louise Nevelson, Arnaldo Pomodoro and George Segal.

Unfortunately, the most exciting sculpture in the show is also the least well-displayed. The loan agreement covering Isamu Noguchi's "Fullness with Void" stipulated that the work should be shown indoors, so it is in the atrium of the Casino, where the elaborate décor is out of keeping with the sobriety of the piece. To make matters worse, the sculpture is so heavy that the Casino floor is only strong enough to support it between the two pillars where it has been unhappily sandwiched. Although it is impossible to get an unobstructed view around the massive block of granite, one can still appreciate Noguchi's supreme respect and mastery of different textures.

Marisa del Rey hopes that "Monte-Carlo Sculpture 87" will be the first in a series of biennial shows to be held in the principality. If Monaco hesitates before repeating the experiment, it will no longer be because it is nervous of public reaction but because of the disruption caused by the erecting of these gi-



Roy Lichtenstein's "Brushstroke" outside the Casino in Monte Carlo.

ant objects, I watched Roy Lichtenstein's nine-meter-high "Brushstroke," a mock-solemn triumphal arch and a splendidly playful piece, being installed in front of the Casino with enough machinery to build a medium-size skyscraper.

Charlotte Mosley is a Paris-based journalist.

Poet's Wartime Muse Unmasked at Last

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

ONE of Washington's best kept wartime secrets has finally been revealed: the identity of the famous "Foreign Lady."

The mystery was born in Georgetown during the darkest days of World War II against the backdrop of a Nazi-dominated Europe; its central figures are a poet and his muse, separated in occupied Paris and reunited here by the hazards of war. It is also a love story.

The poet was Saint-John Perse, one of France's most celebrated imagists and also one of its foremost diplomats, who would win a Nobel prize for literature in 1960. The muse became the anonymous subject of his "Poem to a Foreign Lady," the only work by Saint-John Perse that makes specific reference to any woman other than his mother.

More than 40 years of speculation on the identity of the "foreign lady" has centered on a Spanish woman of aristocratic birth.

But, as the result of some astute transatlantic detective work, it turns out that the speculation was wrong. The foreign lady was a Cuban of great intelligence and seductive charm, Rosalia Sanchez Abreu, known to her friends as Lilita. The daughter of a wealthy Cuban landowner, Lilita had played the role of literary muse for the tight little Parisian world of writers and poets.

It was in Paris, probably in the 1930s, that Lilita and Saint-John Perse met. Saint-John Perse, whose real name was Alexis Léger, was bitterly opposed to the Vichy government's policy of collaboration with Nazi Germany and refused the post of ambassador to the United States. In October 1940, five months after the fall of Paris, he fled his homeland for what would become a 17-year exile in Washington. He was 42.

The following summer, Lilita, then 54, arrived in America by way of Portugal and Cuba. She found a house in Georgetown and Saint-John Perse rented a small apartment a few blocks away.

The unraveling of the poetic puzzle has coincided with the 100th anniversary of Saint-John Perse's birth.

"Lilita was the only woman who really counted in Saint-John Perse's life," said Sylvia Deszars de Montgaillard, who helped solve the mystery. "I don't think there is much doubt that they were lovers."

The wife of a senior French diplomat in Washington, Deszars stumbled onto the real identity of the "foreign lady" as the result of her family connections with the Spanish and Cuban aristocracy. Her discovery was confirmed by the publication in France earlier this year of a series of letters from Saint-John Perse. The relationship between Saint-John Perse and Lilita continued to her death in 1955 at the age of 69 after a long illness. Three years later, he married an American woman, Dorothy Milburn Russell.

In what could almost be an epitaph to the "Foreign Lady," the poet talked about his feelings for her in a letter to his sister Eliane in 1953. He wrote: "I want her to know that she will always represent the best of myself and that, whether she is aware of it or not, the deeply human link that unites us will remain for me quite exceptional until my death."

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Up in Thin Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed fractionally higher Friday against most currencies in thin trading that did little to diminish the bearish sentiment that dragged the U.S. currency down in the past week.

The dollar was strong in the morning on reports of a reasonable amount of central bank intervention in Europe, said Varick Martin, vice president in foreign exchange at Union Bank of Switzerland.

"That helped the dollar for a while, but the market remains bearish, that is quite clear."

In New York, the dollar traded as low as 1.8055 Deutsche marks. But it closed at 1.8115, up from 1.8095 on Thursday.

As for expectations that the market might test the 1.80 level, Mr. Martin said, "It's awful tough to test on Aug. 28 when there is not enough people around to make a go of it."

The dollar also closed in New York at 141.90 yen, up from 141.75; at 1.4930 Swiss francs, up from 1.4885; and at 6.0545 French francs, up from 6.0500.

London Dollar Rates

Coin	Rate	Rate
Deutsche mark	1.8115	1.8115
Japanese yen	141.90	141.90
Swiss franc	1.4930	1.4930
French franc	6.0545	6.0545

Source: Reuters

However, it was lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6325, against \$1.6300 on Thursday.

Dealers in Tokyo said the Bank of Japan stepped into the market when the dollar reached 141.70 yen in the morning session and it remained in the market throughout the day.

Swiss and French central banks and the Bundesbank intervened during the early morning in Europe. The Swiss National Bank confirmed that the action was coordinated.

Traders said there was no evidence of central bank intervention in New York.

Despite the dollar's steady decline since the government report on Wednesday showing that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit had widened to \$15.7 billion in June,

Mr. Martin said the currency has "not broken out of the range established in February."

"The market has been reasonably stable," he said. "The reality is that we are still 1.80-1.85" against the mark, "and we have been for six months."

Earlier in Europe, the dollar closed mixed, after gains as a result of central bank intervention were wiped out.

Dealers said that although the intervention had been highly visible, the amounts involved were modest and insufficient to stem bearish sentiment.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8105 DM, up from 1.8095 DM at the opening, but down from 1.8125 at Thursday's close.

The dollar closed marginally higher against the yen, at 142.20, up from 141.55 at the opening and 142.00 at Thursday's close.

The dollar closed at 1.4905 Swiss francs, down from 1.4925, but was higher against the French franc, at 6.0575, against 6.0555.

The dollar was weaker against the pound, which closed at \$1.6330, against \$1.6290 Thursday.

(UPI, Reuters)

Talk of U.K. Joining EMS Is Premature, Analysts Say

London — Market speculation that Britain will soon announce entry into the European Monetary System is premature, analysts say.

Reports from Paris that British entry might be on the agenda for a routine meeting of EMS finance ministers on Sept. 12 and 13 does not mean that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has softened her opposition to joining, they said Thursday.

The British Treasury said that membership was a separate issue from anticipated discussions on strengthening the EMS, an eight-nation system that limits exchange-rate fluctuations.

"Our position is unchanged," a Treasury spokesman said. "We will join when the time is right."

Some analysts dismissed the market speculation as rumor aimed at undermining the pound so that short-sellers could make a profit. "Whenever they have an EMS meeting, all the old issues are trotted out," said Chris Johns, an analyst at the brokerage Phillips & Drew.

The pound came under pressure earlier this week partly as a result of the EMS rumors.

Ian Harwood of Warburg Securities said, "Prudence would dictate that we stay out" until "people are convinced the dollar has bottomed."

Declines in the dollar tend to affect Deutsche marks more than other European currencies, straining the system, he said.

U.S. Oil Prices Fall 27 Cents on Hope That Mideast Tensions May Be Easing

NEW YORK — U.S. oil prices fell Friday 27 cents a barrel in a technically driven market and on the belief that tensions in the Middle East are easing, oil traders and analysts said.

Reports that "Iran was entertaining a peace proposal caused the sharp sell-off on futures," said Madelon Galloway, a broker at Merrill Lynch Futures Inc.

October contracts for West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark crude, were down 27 cents a barrel to \$19.37 on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Oil prices rose earlier Friday on world markets after a highly placed Saudi Arabian official said his kingdom was prepared to go to war if necessary against fellow OPEC member Iran.

Analysts feared that the widening political rift between Saudi Arabia and Iran could jeopardize OPEC's year-long effort to stabilize world oil prices.

Analysis said that New York prices also weakened on reports that the Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Jawad Larijani, had indicated in talks with a West German official that Tehran was willing to discuss a possible ceasefire with Iraq, which would ease tensions in the Gulf region.

The news agency of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said meanwhile Friday that the cartel had postponed meetings of two ministerial committees in Vienna from Sept. 7 to Sept. 10.

(UPI, Reuters)

LUXURY: French Firms Seduce Giants, Form Alliances

(Continued from first finance page)
Moët-Hennessy merger was announced, Moët and the British brewer Guinness PLC said they had agreed to jointly distribute their premium spirits, champagne and cognac in the United States, Japan and the Far East.

Susanna Hardy, an analyst with the stockbrokerage James Capel & Co. in London, said that the distribution agreement could boost Moët's operating profit by as much as 200 million francs in 1988.

Martell & Compagnie, France's second-largest cognac maker, sold 10 percent of its stock in July to Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British food, beverage and hotel conglomerate. It said that the two companies would merge sales networks in Western Europe and Asia.

Analysts say that such combinations can help France's prestige companies hone their manufacturing and marketing strengths while increasing their access to international markets.

Executives said that the mergers also enabled them to consolidate shareholdings and fend off unwelcome raiders.

"Sure I was worried about our capital, why shouldn't I be," said Alain Chevalier, president of Moët-Hennessy, and the man who will head the merged Moët-Vuitton.

Mr. Bergeron of the Comité Colbert trade association said that the recent flurry of consolidation was positive for his industry.

"These mergers involve good names and good management, and that creates a tremendous potential for success," he said.

Georges Hibon, president of ST Dupont, a maker of cigarette lighters and pens, said that France's luxury goods industry had been functioning in "a pre-industrial era" in which many companies had "an easy life."

A decline in the dollar, oil prices and tourism last year affected sales to U.S. and Middle Eastern customers, Mr. Hibon said, requiring the companies to improve their

marketing and distribution to remain competitive.

Not all players in the industry are on the consolidation bandwagon. Jean-Jacques Guerlain of the Guerlain perfume house called the consolidation trend "a great problem."

He said he feared that financial or industrial companies without experience in the luxury goods sector would move in on the family-dominated businesses and ultimately run them down.

"I hope these companies can find the means to stay independent," Mr. Guerlain said. "I don't think these financial companies can manage luxury goods."

Mr. Bergeron acknowledged that there was a "danger" that acquiring companies could be insensitive to the role played by founding families.

"The families are part of the gimmick; they are the goodwill of the company," he said. "You can't gamble with the ingredients of success."

Euro-Commercial Paper

Aug. 28

15-45 days

76-105 days

106-135 days

136-165 days

166-183 days

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS
NYSE: DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE
NASDAQ: NASDAQ COMPOSITE INDEX
LONDON: FTSE 100 INDEX
PARIS: CAC 40 INDEX
FRANKFURT: DAX INDEX
MILAN: ISE 100 INDEX
ROMA: ISE 100 INDEX
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Japan's Net Buying of Foreign Bonds Slides

TOKYO — Net purchases of foreign bonds by Japanese investors fell sharply to \$8.94 billion in July from \$12.34 billion in June, a Finance Ministry official said Friday.

The steep decline reflected the fall in U.S. bond prices and narrower interest rate differentials between Japan and the United States, he added.

Net purchases of foreign bonds in August are expected to be smaller than July, he added.

He gave no details, but said Japanese investors held off from buying U.S. bonds in early August ahead of the Treasury's mid-month quarterly refunding.

In the latter half of August, Japanese investors were discouraged from buying U.S. bonds by the dollar's tumble after the quarterly auctions, the official said.

Gross purchases of foreign bonds, excluding all

kinds of bills, stood at \$11.48 billion in July, against \$12.94 billion in June. Gross sales of foreign bonds were \$102.54 billion, against \$116.81 billion. The figures do not tally, because of rounding.

Net sales of foreign stocks by Japanese investors fell to \$1.46 billion in July from \$1.6 billion in June, the ministry official said.

Gross sales hit a record, but purchases were also heavy, suggesting that investors actively traded during the month in search of capital gains as Wall Street shares rose, the ministry official said.

Gross sales of foreign stocks were \$4.96 billion in July, up from \$3.62 billion in June and surpassing the previous record of \$3.87 billion set in March this year.

Gross purchases rose to \$6.44 billion in July, the second highest total ever, from \$5.22 billion in June.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG

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ACROSS

1 Conical masses of sugar
7 Driving force
12 An inflorescence
16 Capital of Ghana
21 Lead astray
22 Valentino's film realm
23 Bumpkin
24 More uncommon
25 Tool for a P.I.
28 Costa—Spain
29 Group in the Philippines
30 Hayes or Harding
31 Busy place
32 Drowse
34 Toward the mouth
35 Richardson opus: 1740
37 Shoshonean
38 Spots on TV
41 Light machine gun
42 Subjects of Asayas
43 Some team players
48 Where to place staturary
50 India's Mutiny: 1857-58
51 Shelters for Devons
52 Neckpiece
53 Sound of an artist?

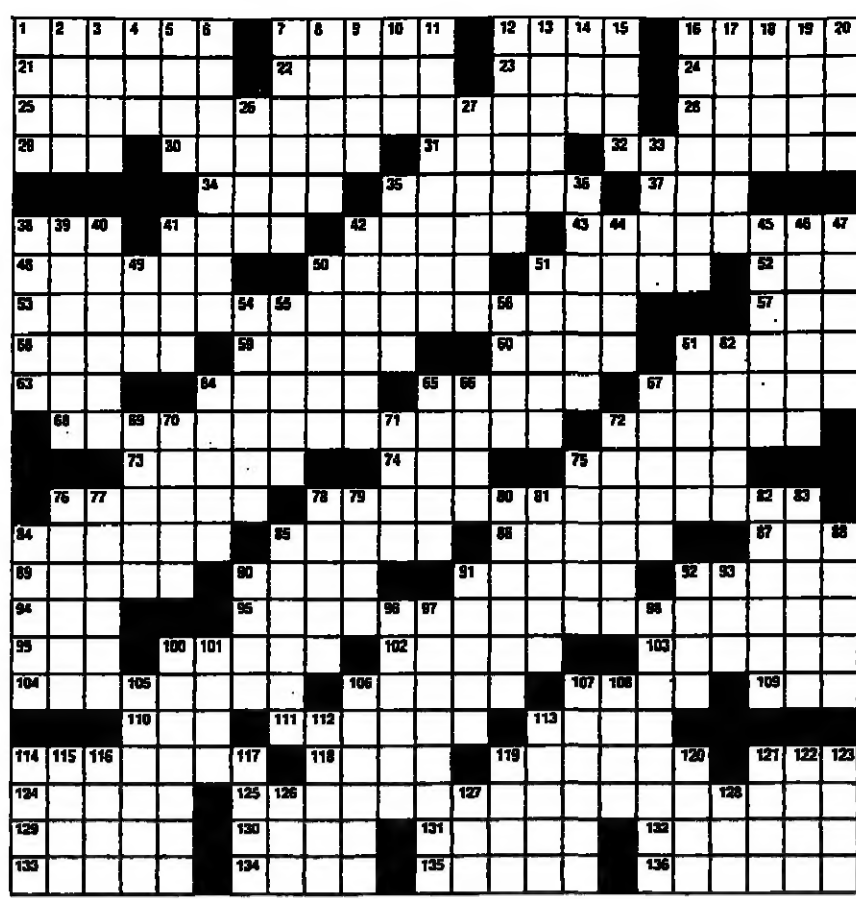
ACROSS

57 Channel
58 Maison
59 Cries of the mechanists
60 Motorists
61 Full of substance
62 —Do, in Hawaii
64 Type on the typewriter
65 Lashes hair
67 A shade of red
68 Dice for a handleader?
72 Strongly built cars
73 "It's a dreamer, we all!"
74 Sphere
75 He recorded "Mack the Knife"
76 Like pearls on a necklace
78 Oscar winner
84 Surveying method
88 Galsworthy
89 Escape
87 Law, to Pliny: Var.
89 Famed photographer
90 Sutherland offering
91 Town ESE of
92 Kitchen appliance

ACROSS

94 T-man
95 Drink for a writer?
99 Debussy's "Air de..."
100 "Tippecanoe" author: 1916
102 Above
103 Italy's Lago
104 Diamondback
106 Rumanian name for a city on the Dneestr
107 Part of a shoe
108 Fasten with filament
110 Room for Scheherazade
111 Impede
113 Cinco follower
114 Throwback
118 Becomes ripe
119 Did some mending
121 "Bel—" "Forty"
124 Surrealistic paintings
125 Tufts of ice for a poet?
129 —acids
130 French possessive
131 Heroine of Poe's "The Sleeper"
132 Item in a first-aid kit
133 Stoop
134 Tree of Trinidad
135 Intimidated
136 Hiccup in Turkey

Spinoffs By Bernice Gordon



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DOWN

1 Winner of the 1964 British Open
2 Sep—(hurry)
3 One of the Aleutians
4 Eau de—(brandy)
5 Unhappy nymph
6 Large whitecap
7 Native of Navigators Islands
8 Set foot on
9 Get justly
10 Away: Abbr.
11 Poem by R.L.S.
12 Whence an Anne hailed
13 Music for Heidi

DOWN

14 Phiz
15 Seasons in St.-Lé
16 Early spring bloomer
17 Mayor Eastwood's town
18 Crosspatch
19 Dream, in Dijen
20 Sandrac
21 Wet sub-stratum
22 Tars in Elizabeth II's "naeve"
23 Racing sled
23 Squashes, e.g.
26 Indo-Europeans
28 Actress
29 One who bant

DOWN

40 Sea SE of the Falklands
41 Seeks baksheesh
42 Free-for-all (ice-cream flavor)
43 Wear down
44 Certain lines on maps
45 Sylvan deity
46 Otto's realm: Abbr.
47 Arboreal mammal
51 What gentle-men prefer?
54 Fit
55 Force out
56 Irritate
61 Copperfield's field

DOWN

62 City in Knox Co., Mo.
64 Contralto Nikolaidi
65 —almond (ice-cream flavor)
66 Swedish musical group
67 Robert, of stage and screen
69 Gains by a fullback
70 Spread a rumor
71 Apex of Mt. Saint Helens
72 Villain in an oster
75 Gave out
76 Prop for George Burns

DOWN

77 Dental problem
78 Part of a place setting
79 Name of five kings of Norway
80 Revived by a revivalist
81 City in Portugal
82 Verb or Oenig
84 Verb used in the Bible
85 Author Thomas and family
86 Coat antelope
89 Spore sacs
91 Girl in "Silas Marner"

DOWN

92 Invitation initials
93 Fortas or Burrows
96 Radioactive nucleus
97 Living in a world of fantasy
98 Builder of two temples at Abu Simbel
100 Dorothea Payne's second husband
101 Nos. men
105 Nomadic
106 Greek goddess of health
107 Skilled, with "in"

DOWN

108 "—We Got Fun?"
112 Small drum
113 A river at Lyon
114 Coarse fiber
115 Lacking excitement
116 Et follower
117 Cable car
119 A Barrymore
120 Racecourse: Comb. form
121 Eastern potentate
122 Writing-on-the-wall word
123 "—It down!"
126 Indian of Okla.
127 To's partner
128 Mount in Crete

CLOAK & GOWN:
Scholars in the Secret War, 1939-1961
By Robin W. Winks. 607 pages. Illustrated.
\$22.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Gross

THE 10 men who helped to found and build up the Central Intelligence Agency had strong links with academia — with a handful of Ivy League colleges in particular, and above all with Yale. It seems only appropriate that the grounds of the agency headquarters in Langley, Virginia, should be known to those who frequent them as "the campus," and that in front of the main building there should stand a replica of the statue at New Haven com-

BOOKS

memorating Nathan Hale, "the first American spy" (as he has often been called) and a member of the Yale class of 1773.

Robin W. Winks, who teaches history at Yale, has written a study of the CIA and its World War II predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services, in terms of the Yale connection.

The opening chapters of "Cloak & Gown" trace the genesis of the links between Yale and the OSS, the growth of the OSS information division under the directorship of the celebrated bibliophile Wilmarth Sheldon Lewis, and the key wartime role played by two Yale historians, William L. Langer and Sherman Kent, in shaping the general development of intelligence research. One episode exam-

ined in detail is the use of the university library at Yale as a front for gathering documentary material from Nazi-occupied Europe via Istanbul.

The OSS agent who first dreamed up the library scheme, Donald Downes (Yale class of 1926), gets a chapter to himself. So does Norman Holmes Pearson, an ornament of the Yale English department (probably best known to the world at large for the five-volume anthology of English and American poetry he edited with W.H. Auden) who during the war served as head of the London branch of OSS counterintelligence. The two portraits, both equally well drawn, provide a study in contrasts — Downes a troubled and ultimately ill-starred man of action; Pearson urbane, tweedy, a natural exponent of the oblique hint and the tortuous maneuver.

Pride of place in the book goes to James Angleton, head of the CIA's counterintelligence operations from 1954 to 1974. Winks supplies a good deal of new or unfamiliar material about Angleton's family background, his undergraduate record at Yale (less brilliant than has often been assumed), his literary interests and above all about his wartime intelligence work in Italy, where the Angleton legend was forged. Much of Angleton's career after becoming head of counterintelligence remains a closed book. Nevertheless, Winks hazards a guess that, if the records were available, the story would focus on four main subjects — the Israeli connection, the hunt for a supposed Soviet mole inside the CIA, the Church committee hearings into the agency, and what he refers to simply as "subject X." (Does he know something he isn't telling us?) His account also extends into the 1970s and 1980s, taking in Angleton's enforced resignation and eclipse — even though in general "Cloak & Gown" confines itself to the period that came to an end with the Bay of Pigs, in 1961.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

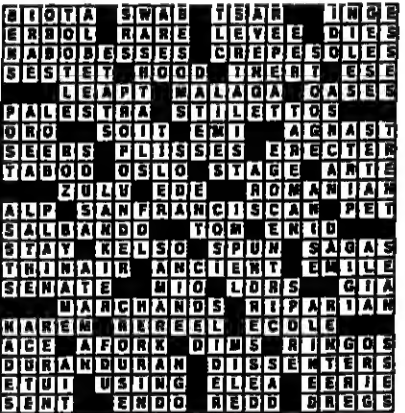


"I BROUGHT YOU SOMETHIN'... BUT THE LIT CAME OFF FROM MY UNCLE'S FARM... AN' IT CRAWLED AWAY."

WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	ASIA		HIGH	LOW
Albania	17	14	10	Beijing	25	19	15
Austria	17	14	10	Bombay	25	19	15
Belgium	17	14	10	Buenos Aires	25	19	15
Denmark	17	14	10	Calcutta	25	19	15
France	17	14	10	Chongqing	25	19	15
Germany	17	14	10	Colombo	25	19	15
Greece	17	14	10	Dacca	25	19	15
Ireland	17	14	10	Delhi	25	19	15
Italy	17	14	10	Dispur	25	19	15
Japan	17	14	10	Durham	25	19	15
Netherlands	17	14	10	Guwahati	25	19	15
Poland	17	14	10	Hanoi	25	19	15
Portugal	17	14	10	Harbin	25	19	15
Romania	17	14	10	Hong Kong	25	19	15
Soviet Union	17	14	10	Kobe	25	19	15
Switzerland	17	14	10	Kolkata	25	19	15
Turkey	17	14	10	Lahore	25	19	15
U.S.S.R.	17	14	10	Manila	25	19	15
Yugoslavia	17	14	10	Medan	25	19	15

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 28.

Amsterdam			London			Paris			Tokyo		
ABN	100.00	100.00	ABN	100.00	100.00	ABN	100.00	100.00	ABN	100.00	100.00
AFB	100.00	100.00	AFB	100.00	100.00	AFB	100.00	100.00	AFB	100.00	100.00
AGF	100.00	100.00	AGF	100.00	100.00	AGF	100.00	100.00	AGF	100.00	100.00
ALM	100.00	100.00	ALM	100.00	100.00	ALM	100.00	100.00	ALM	100.00	100.00
ANV	100.00	100.00	ANV	100.00	100.00	ANV	100.00	100.00	ANV	100.00	100.00
ASR	100.00	100.00	ASR	100.00	100.00	ASR	100.00	100.00	ASR	100.00	100.00
AVR	100.00	100.00	AVR	100.00	100.00	AVR	100.00	100.00	AVR	100.00	100.00
BAN	100.00	100.00	BAN	100.00	100.00	BAN	100.00	100.00	BAN	100.00	100.00
BSL	100.00	100.00	BSL	100.00	100.00	BSL	100.00	100.00	BSL	100.00	100.00
BSN	100.00	100.00	BSN	100.00	100.00	BSN	100.00	100.00	BSN	100.00	100.00
BSV	100.00	100.00	BSV	100.00	100.00	BSV	100.00	100.00	BSV	100.00	100.00
BSX	100.00	100.00	BSX	100.00	100.00	BSX	100.00	100.00	BSX	100.00	100.00
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BSM	100.00	100.00	BSM	100.00	100.00	BSM	100.00	100.00	BSM	100.00	100.00
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BSY	100.00	100.00	BSY	100.00	100.00	BSY	100.00	100.00	BSY	100.00	100.00
BSZ	100.00	100.00	BSZ	100.00	100.00	BSZ	100.00	100.00	BSZ	100.00	100.00
BSA	100.00	100.00	BSA	100.00	100.00	BSA	100.00	100.00	BSA	100.00	100.00
BSB	100.00	100.00	BSB	100.00	100.00	BSB	100.00	100.00	BSB	100.00	100.00
BSG	100.00	100.00	BSG	100.00	100.00	BSG	100.00	100.00	BSG	100.00	100.00
BSH	100.00	100.00	BSH	100.00	100.00	BSH	100.00	100.00	BSH	100.00	100.00
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BSJ	100.00	100.00	BSJ	100.00	100.00	BSJ	100.00	100.00	BSJ	100.00	100.00
BSK	100.00	100.00	BSK	100.00	100.00	BSK	100.00	100.00	BSK	100.00	100.00
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BSM	100.00	100.00	BSM	100.00	100.00	BSM	100.00	100.00	BSM	100.00	100.00
BSN	100.00	100.00	BSN	100.00	100.00	BSN	100.00	100.00	BSN	100.00	100.00
BSO	100.00	100.00	BSO	100.00	100.00	BSO	100.00	100.00	BSO	100.00	100.00
BSQ	100.00	100.00	BSQ	100.00	100.00	BSQ	100.00	100.00	BSQ	100.00	100.00
BSR	100.00	100.00	BSR	100.00	100.00	BSR	100.00	100.00	BSR	100.00	100.00
BSX	100.00	100.00	BSX	100.00	100.00	BSX	100.00	100.00	BSX	100.00	100.00
BSY	100.00	100.00	BSY	100.00	100.00	BSY	100.00	100.00	BSY	100.00	100.00
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BSH	100.00	100.00	BSH	100.00	100.00	BSH	100.00	100.00	BSH	100.00	100.00
BSI	100.00	100.00	BSI	100.00	100.00	BSI	100.00	100.00	BSI	100.00	100.00
BSJ	100.00	100.00	BSJ	100.00	100.00	BSJ	100.00	100.00	BSJ	100.00	100.00
BSK	100.00	100.00	BSK	100.00	100.00	BSK	100.00	100.00	BSK	100.00	100.00
BSL	100.00	100.00	BSL	100.00	100.00	BSL	100.00	100.00	BSL	100.00	100.00
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SPORTS

A Duel Shapes Up in the 100-Meter Sprint

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The waiting is almost over for the world's top sprinters.

At the unceremoniously early hour of 9:30 on Saturday morning, a shot from the starter's pistol will crack across the vast bowl of the Olympic Stadium, launching the opening heat of the men's 100-meter event and heralding the start of the second World Track and Field Championships.

It is appropriate that the first set of races on the newly completed

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

track at this historic stadium should be the 100 meters. Although later Saturday morning, shot put, high jumpers and other runners will be staking early claims to their crowns, it is the 100 meters that has captured the attention of the world's media and fans alike.

As the former American Olympic John Smith, now assistant coach at UCLA, said, "After years of being out of the spotlight, the sprinters are suddenly interesting again. It is really refreshing and will help make these championships a lot more interesting."

The reason so much attention has been focused on the sprints — most importantly the 100 meters — is the fierce rivalry between Carl Lewis of the United States and Ben Johnson of Canada.

The two men are a contrast in styles in almost every way, and despite weeks of denying mutual animosity towards each other, it is difficult to imagine them sitting down at a table together and enjoying each other's company over a fine meal with chilled wine.

For where Lewis is self-confident, debonair and stylish, Johnson is rugged, rugged and tough. Where Lewis flies down the track like an arrow, Johnson rumbles like mid-thunder. Where Lewis has an up-beat public relations image, signing record deals, and talking like a talk-show host, Johnson is shy and awkward with the press.

Johnson has had a superb two years on the track. All his early promise has been fulfilled. He has twice run the 100 meters in 9.95 seconds — the second time two weeks ago in Cologne — a time just outside Calvin Smith's 1983 world record set at high altitude, and two-hundredths faster than Lewis has ever run.

Johnson, not Lewis — the man

who won three golds at these championships in 1983 and four in the Olympics in Los Angeles a year later — stands on the verge of being proclaimed the world's fastest man.

Johnson finished third behind Lewis and Sam Graddy of the United States at the 1984 Olympics, but has beaten Lewis in all their four meetings in the past two years.

Johnson believes he is the world's No. 1 sprinter, and it is up to Lewis to prove otherwise.

"I am feeling fine and ready to go," he said Thursday. "I'm not under any pressure, and as far as I'm concerned it doesn't matter who I run against. And I would like to stress there is no animosity between Carl Lewis and me."

It has been suggested that I deliberately snubbed his handshake when I beat him in Zurich last year, but that is not the case. I will shake his hand any time. I fear no one. I am sure I am going to win, but I am not sure who is going to come second."

Lewis and Johnson have met only once this season, at Seville, Spain, on May 28. Johnson was awarded victory by one-hundredth of a second, after Lewis claimed the race as his.

Since then the two men have avoided one another, but have spent more time talking about each other in interviews than they will ever spend racing against each other on the track.

Lewis has repeatedly said this summer that he should not be underestimated because he deliberately planned to have low key seasons in his last two non-championship years.

He said too many people were looking at those results, forgetting what he did in 1983 and 1984, and writing him off.

While Johnson and Lewis were psyching themselves up for Sunday night's final to decide the world's fastest man, there was bad news for Roger Black of Britain, the European champion in the 400 meters. He withdrew from the individual race because of a hamstring injury, but was still hoping to take part in the 4x400 meters relay, scheduled for Sept. 5.

There was also discouraging news from Siegfried Wenz of West Germany, the 28-year-old who finished third behind Daley Thompson of Britain and compatriot Jürgen Hingsen at the 1983 Worlds.



Carl Lewis, above, in Rome announcing a new endorsement contract for sporting goods, while Ben Johnson, right, signs autographs.



Ben Johnson, right, signs autographs.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Bobby Wadkins Leads in U.S. Golf

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Bobby Wadkins tied Thursday in the first round of the World Series of Golf.

Wadkins, 36, not yet a winner in 13 seasons on the PGA Tour, qualified for this event with a victory in Japan last year. His 64 matched his best round of the year and, he said, "realistically could have been two or three shots better."

Masters champion Larry Mize, who scored an eagle-2 on the third hole, and Kenny Knox shared second with 67. An afternoon shower prompted a 40-minute delay. D. Weir, Davis Love 3d and Mike Hulbert were next with 68s. Two under par for the tough Firestone Country Club course.

Former Eagle Indicted in Drug Ring

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Dennis Franks, a former center for the Philadelphia Eagles and briefly for the Detroit Lions, was among 15 people indicted Thursday on charges of participating in a cocaine ring.

Franks, 34, was charged with one count of conspiring to distribute cocaine between April 1981 and June 1983. Tina Williams Gabrielli, assistant U.S. attorney, said. The ring, catering to young professionals, sold more than 2,000 pounds (900 kilograms) of cocaine in 14 states, including in New England, Florida and Colorado, prosecutors said.

Franks was signed by the Eagles as a free agent in 1976. After being cut by the Eagles in 1978, he played the 1979 season with Detroit. The indictment charges Franks with "buying the cocaine for resale," Gabrielli said. "We have no comment as to where it was going."

Meadowlands to Conduct Hazard Tests

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority announced Friday that it would conduct environmental testing around the Meadowlands sports complex to allay fears that people have been exposed to health hazards.

The decision comes less than a week after New York Giants tackle Karl Nelson was diagnosed as having Hodgkin's disease, a cancer of the lymphatic system. He is the fourth Giants player to have played at Giants Stadium to be diagnosed as having cancer in the past seven and a half years. The stadium was built on a former landfill 11 years ago.

The sports authority earlier this week said it believed the area around the stadium was environmentally safe and did not pose a health threat.

Quotable

● Ivan Lendl, applicant for U.S. citizenship, on John McEnroe's comment that playing on the same Davis Cup team would be tough to swallow: "With his mouth, it's hard to imagine him having difficulty swallowing anything."

● Lou Brock, who holds the major-league record with 938 stolen bases: "Techniques aren't worth a damn if a guy doesn't have a passion for it. A passion is a love of the act. In hitting, Pete Rose has it. George Brett has it. Reggie Jackson has it."

● Bob Feller, hall of fame pitcher, on batters' complaints about beanballs: "They need to give pitchers boxing and karate lessons and let them throw inside. If they hit a line drive that nearly took my ear off, they didn't stop and apologize."

Expos Shut Out Padres, 3-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Montreal's Bryn Smith wasn't sure he could pitch at all when he took the mound. Then inspiration got the best of him.

Spurred on by a come-from-behind victory 24 hours earlier and the race in the National League

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

East, the right-hander overcame a sore shoulder and became just the second Expos starter to win this month. Smith, who had elbow surgery in the off-season and had not started in eight days because of an aching shoulder, checked the San Diego Padres on four hits over five innings Thursday night for a 3-0 victory.

"The shoulder's basically kind of worn down. Now, it's back in the rebuilding phase," Smith said. "It seems to be coming back real good. There was no pain."

Smith, who had not won since July 29, said he and the Expos' manager, Buck Rodgers, had decided before the game to pull him after five innings. "The main thing was to find out if I could pitch," Smith said. "The last two times out I was giving up five runs a game. I was not doing myself or the team any good."

The only other Montreal starter to win this month was Dennis Martinez, who beat the New York Mets on Aug. 10.

The victory pushed the third-place Expos within five games of the St. Louis Cardinals and half a game of the Mets in the National League East.

"This is an important road trip," Rodgers said. "We'll know at the end of this trip whether we're a contender or not."

The Expos moved on to Los Angeles where they were to begin a three-game series against the Dodgers on Friday night. They face San Francisco and Atlanta before returning home to meet the Cardinals.

Braves 5, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Dale Murphy hit his 35th home run and Zane Smith pitched a six-hitter

Brett's Homer Wins Game For the Royals' New Coach

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Hired to provide the leadership to bring Kansas City a division title in 36 games, John Wathan got the first one out of the way dramatically.

Wathan watched as his former teammate and roommate, George Brett, homered with two out in the bottom of the tenth inning Thursday night to give him a 3-2 victory over the Texas Rangers in his managerial debut.

Wathan succeeded Billy Gardner, who was fired Thursday as the Royals' manager after a 62-64 record. The job went to Wathan after Hal McRae, the hitting instructor, declined the opportunity to become the fourth black manager in major league history, saying he would not accept an interim role.

A decision about who will manage next year will be made later. McRae has said since he retired earlier this season as a Royals player that he wanted to spend more time with his family.

"I know it's a tough job and you have to make a strong commitment to it," McRae said. "To me, the most important people are the players. I didn't want to be in a position of protecting myself, always trying to save my job. I wanted to create an environment where the players could work and get their jobs done without worrying about wins and losses."

The offer to McRae followed an announcement this spring by owner Ewing Kauffman, the team's co-owner, that the Royals would develop a plan to move minorities into management positions.

Despite playing under .500, the Royals trail the Minnesota Twins by only three games in the American League West.

Wathan has been in the Royals organization for 17 years as a player, coach and manager. He was a catcher, first baseman and outfielder in 10 big league seasons with Kansas City.

"Even though I have limited experience as a manager, I think the way I played the game and the way I studied the game is in my favor," said Wathan, who was managing the Royals' AAA affiliate at Omaha.

as Atlanta defeated the Cubs in the first game of a double-header. The second game was suspended because of darkness with the Cubs leading 8-6 at the top of the eighth. The Braves must decide whether to call it a Cubs victory or return to Chicago on an off-day to complete the game.

Ortola 9, Angels 5: In Baltimore, Eddie Murray went 4 for 4, including a solo homer in the second inning, keying the Orioles' eighth straight victory over California. Mike Flanagan went the distance for only his third victory of the season against six losses.

Blue Jays 9, Athletics 4: In Toronto, George Bell blasted a grand

Carter-Gladman Draft Delayed

By Michael Goodwin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League has postponed a supplemental draft involving Cris Carter and Charles Gladman after Pete Rozelle, the football commissioner, and a group of college athletic directors agreed to give the National Collegiate Athletic Association a chance to restore the players' college eligibility.

The NFL said Thursday that Rozelle cited as the reason for the postponement the reinstatement Wednesday of Terry Austin, a defensive back from Pitt who, like Carter, had accepted payments from two agents, Norby Walters

and Lloyd Bloom. The draft was rescheduled for next week.

A supplemental draft was to be held Friday, however, for four other players uninvolved with agents.

NCAA officials said Thursday that they took the highly unusual step of restoring Austin's eligibility in an effort to solve the larger problem of agents making improper payments to players. They said they hoped the decision would be an incentive for other athletes to come forward and reveal the scope of the problem.

"We've opened the door for the possibility of restoring eligibility in cases similar to this," said Lewis A. Cryer, chairman of the NCAA's eligibility committee. "Maybe this type of case provides the institutions with the help they need to address the larger problem."

Dean Billick, an associate athletic director at Pitt, called the decision "enlightened" and said it amounted to the NCAA "holding out an olive branch" to athletes who admit breaking one of the organization's most fundamental rules on amateur status. The NCAA has long held that athletes who accept money from agents or even sign representation agreements must forfeit their eligibility.

A growing number of 28 NFL teams have said they would not participate in a draft involving Carter, a wide receiver from Ohio State, and Gladman, a running back from Pittsburgh.

Some teams said they were not interested in any of the six players, or did not want to give up a draft choice next year. Others said they wanted to show their support for college athletic directors, who argued that to draft the players would reward those who broke the rules by allowing them to enter the pro ranks early.

The athletic directors who met Thursday with Rozelle argued against the supplemental draft.

Carter has admitted taking about \$7,000 from Walters, a New York agent. Gladman was suspended after refusing to cooperate

with a Pitt inquiry into whether he had accepted money from Walters. He has denied any involvement with an agent.

NCAA officials emphasized that Austin, who had cooperated with Pitt's inquiry, did not escape punishment. He will not be permitted to play in Pitt's first two games and he must meet two conditions before he resumes playing. He must repay the \$2,500 loan he admitted taking from Walters, and he must prove to the NCAA that he has no further contractual obligations to Walters.

Under NCAA rules, only schools may appeal eligibility rulings. Pitt appealed on Austin's behalf, but not for Gladman. Ohio State did not appeal for Carter.

The second condition imposed on Austin could prove difficult. Walters has filed suit against some players who have sought to sever their connections with him, including at least one who said he had repaid a \$5,000 loan.

Billick said Pitt thought Walters had broken his contract with Austin, but Cryer said it had not been decided fully what the NCAA would consider as satisfactory proof that no obligations existed.

The draft scheduled for Friday is called supplemental because it includes only players not available when the NFL held its regular draft in the spring.

The league said it "reluctantly" approved petitions from Carter and Gladman because it feared legal problems if it denied them the chance to be drafted. However, league officials have expressed sympathy with the NCAA and have said they were not happy with drafting players whose college eligibility had not expired, especially those who were suspended for breaking college rules. Traditionally, the NFL has not drafted players until they have exhausted their college eligibility.

Dick Maxwell, a league spokesman, answered "no" when asked if the league had quietly suggested to any teams that they not participate in the draft.

PHILADELPHIA — Placed Brad Booth, defensive back, on the 1987 supplemental draft list.

PITTSBURGH — Acquired Ron Woodard, linebacker, from Denver for an undrafted draft choice.

SEATTLE — Traded Charles Glaze, cornerback, to the Seattle Seahawks.

WASHINGTON — Traded Larry Brown and Carl Williams, wide receivers, to the Washington Redskins.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALGARY — Acquired the rights to Steve McCrimmon, defensive back, from Philadelphia for a 1987 supplemental draft choice and a 1988 third-round draft choice.

NEW JERSEY — Traded Peter MacIntyre, cornerback, to the New York Giants for a 1988 supplemental draft choice.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Statistical Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE	G	A	R	H	Pct.
Borges, Ron	124	47	92	226	.268
Seliger, KC	125	48	92	226	.268
Motley, NY	126	47	92	226	.268
DeWitt, Ben	120	44	87	227	.267
Trammell, Del	113	44	82	217	.267
Tabler, Ben	120	44	82	217	.267
Puckett, Min	124	44	77	217	.267
Adams, Sid	128	44	82	217	.267
Franko, Cal	103	42	70	127	.274
Fernandez, Tor	120	44	77	217	.267
Yount, Al	121	44	77	217	.267

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Franko, Cal	103	42	70	127	.274
Fernandez, Tor	120	44	77	217	.267
Yount, Al	121	44	77	217	.267

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East	West
1. Detroit	75	51
2. Toronto	71	50
3. New York	61	50
4. Milwaukee	61	48
5. Boston	58	47
6. Baltimore	58	47
7. Cleveland	58	47
8. Minnesota	57	47
9. Kansas City	57	47
10. Chicago	57	47
11. St. Louis	57	47
12. Oakland	57	47
13. Seattle	57	47
14. Philadelphia	57	47
15. Cincinnati	57	47
16. Houston	57	47
17. Los Angeles	57	47
18. San Diego	57	47

Thursday's Major League Scores

126	359	AMERICAN LEAGUE	Lowen, W.-Davis.
146	356	Cleveland	HRs—Pass, Sherrill.
146	356	Philadelphia	Location (21), New York
146	356	Arlensfield and Allison: Wagon, Knutson	(Seattle in New York)
120	351	4, Aldrich (4), Crim (3) and Schroeder, W.	MATCO
120	351	10, Kinsinger (1), Kinsinger (1), Kinsinger (1)	Final
142	350	California	
142	350	825 000 825-10 7	
142	350	Flanagan and Kennedy: W.—Flanagan, 3-4.	Atlanta
142	350	1-Remick, 4-2, HRs—Cottrell, DeClosa	Smith and Simmons
142	350	1-Remick, 4-2, HRs—Cottrell, DeClosa	Chicago
142	350	1-Remick, 4-2, HRs—Cottrell, DeClosa	HRs—Alton, Murray
142	350	1-Remick, 4-2, HRs—Cottrell, DeClosa	Seattle
142	350	1-Remick, 4-2, HRs—Cottrell, DeClosa	
142	350	1-Remick, 4-2, HRs—Cottrell, DeClosa	
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142	350	1-Remick, 4-2, HRs—Cottrell, DeClosa	

NFL Football

65	TEKAS—Activated Dave DeBorick, either from the 15-day disabled list. Healicized Gary Walker, to Houston City of the American Association.	WASHINGTON—Tim Carroll, Williams, with HOO.
66	National League	National League
67	PITTSBURGH—Pitcher Billings, infielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Joe Lind, second baseman, from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.	CALGARY—Activated McCrimmon, pitcher, for a 19th first-round draft pick. First-round draft pick, first-round draft pick,

Transition

PHILADELPHIA—Placed Brad Roth, of the Philadelphia Flyers, on the list.

PITTSBURGH—Acquired Ken Worsfold (backcheck) from Denver for an undisclosed draft choice.

SEATTLE—Walved Charles Glaze, center back.

WASHINGTON—Walved Lorne Bawa, center. Carl Williams, wile receivers.

Winnipeg—National Hockey League.

CALGARY—Acquired the rights to Brad Roth, of the Philadelphia Flyers, for a 1981 first-round entry draft choice and 1981 third-round draft choice.

CHICAGO—Acquired Bob MacMillan, line, operation director, to vice president of Operations and Human Resources. MacMillan was with the National Hockey League.

MI, ISLANDERS—Signed Brent Smith, Jim Finley and Bill Bawa, defenseman.

MINNESOTA—Signed Bob MacMillan, line, wile. Traded Peter Sundstrom, left wile, wile Washington for a 1981 first-round draft choice and a 1981 second-round draft choice.

OTTAWA—Signed Peter Sundstrom, left wile, wile.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—Norman Tom Jewell, acting director of Idaho State University, to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Executive Committee.

COLLEGE

CORNER—Norman Tom Jewell, basketball coach.

IONIA—Hired Ferial (Andri) Cosell as offensive football coach.

JACKSONVILLE—Hired Bob MacMillan, line, wile, to assistant basketball coach.

MARSHALL—Declared Drury Decker, basketball coach, academically ineligible to this season.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Hired Wayne Wile as offensive football coach. Hired Ferial (Andri) Cosell as offensive football coach and assistant defensive line coach. Lue Gove as assistant basketball coach. George Lue wile's track and cross country coach, and Joe Davis trainer.

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